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FOR THE LAWN.

Established 1802.

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J. M. Thorburn & Co's
Annual

Descriptive Catalogue of

SEEDS

The Largest Collection
in the World.

1894



15 John Street
New York.

FOR THE FARM AND NURSERY.

FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN.

FOR THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

SCALE OF MAXIMUM EXPRESS CHARGES ON PACKAGES OF SEEDS, ETC.
Shipped from New York

Shipped from New York.

For the guidance and convenience of our Customers, we have prepared the following Table of Rates as charged by the Express Companies from New York to most of the Express Stations in the various States. These rates are only approximate. It is impossible to give them exactly, as different rates are charged to different parts of the same State. We will undertake, however, to deliver them to any of the Express Stations at these figures.

not exceeding four pounds in weight, at the rate of ten cents for each one and a half pounds or less, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Thus a four-pound package of seeds may be sent to California for thirty cents if prepaid; otherwise it would cost eighty cents.

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ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s SEEDS.

IN ISSUING our Ninety-third Annual Catalogue, we would observe that our leading business principle has always been to supply only the very HIGHEST CLASS of seeds, and the fact that we have commanded the leading wholesale and market-gardeners' trade of this country for nearly a century should justify our claim to the patronage of those who have not yet experienced the advantage of dealing with us.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in this Catalogue concerning each variety of seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture in and around New York. For more northern or southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, etc., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

Whenever our Customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds, by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

Write Orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

PRICES.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit, except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express, as below noted. All ordinary sorts of seed can be had in five-cent papers.

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality; see table of express tariff on second page of cover. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance; of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

It is very important that our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed; and to save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

Name, address, etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on each of their orders, their name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT OR MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we will choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.


SHIPMENTS by Express, "C. O. D."—Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go by express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage should be accompanied by the cash.

WARRANTIES.—Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deeply that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are, a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate rapidly at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions, affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether. In addition, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, **that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our Seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

JAMES M. THORBURN, }
F. W. BRUGGERHOF. }

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John Street, New York.

 In February we publish a list of **GLADIOLUS AND SPRING BULBS**, and in September a catalogue of **DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS**.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary, viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barn-yard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff, it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barnyard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark-colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mold from the woods. To produce the best and most uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good, rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or

straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space; it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plants in a hot-bed, or even in a cold-frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hot-bed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-Plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc.; but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hot-bed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

The above brief suggestions, and the special directions dispersed through the catalogue, if carefully observed, will go far toward securing early and abundant crops.

To Prepare a Cold-Frame.—The cold-frame is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw, or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of ten or twelve inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hot-bed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants are set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some eight or ten days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about twenty-five or thirty days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a cold-frame in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severely cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation, or pit, two-and-a-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two-and-a-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do), mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg-Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

Aster, Mignon.

The Mignon Aster is now a well-established favorite, and this year we have two new colors added to those formerly introduced. The plants are semi-dwarf, and bear, when well grown, 40 to 50 flowers of beautiful shape, and unsurpassed for cutting. Flowers of three distinct shades of color are borne at the same time by one plant, the blossoms on first appearing being pure white, those half developed white changing to rose or lilac, and finally the full-blown flowers are of a beautiful pure rose or lilac. White, changing to rose, per pkt., 25 cts.; white, changing to lilac, per pkt., 25 cts.



MIGNON ASTER.

Aster, Comet, Snow-White.

The flowers of this splendid new class are very large and extremely double, with incurved petals, giving them the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums. We have pleasure in offering this year a beautiful *snow-white* variety, which we believe will become the leading variety of this class. It is perhaps the *whitest* of all Asters, and the flowers are perfect in form. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Aster, Paeony-flowered Deep Mauve.

The flowers are very large, perfect in form and of a most exquisite, rich, deep mauve color. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Canna, Madame Crozy.

Of the many fine varieties of the celebrated Crozy Cannas, this is undoubtedly the grandest. It is of erect and compact habit, attaining a height of about 3 feet; it is extremely floriferous, and the large flowers, which are of a splendid bright vermillion, edged with golden yellow, are produced uninterruptedly until frost. The light green foliage is also very handsome. Per pkt. of 20 seeds, 10 cts.

Carnation, Double Margaret.

Probably no plant of recent introduction is destined to be so generally useful as this new race of perennial Double Carnations. Seed sown in spring will flower all summer, and seed sown in the fall and kept under glass will flower freely all winter. For cut-flowers they are simply invaluable, as they come into flower so soon after sowing, and produce such an abundance of blooms. They are equally suitable for open air or pot-culture, being of very vigorous growth and extremely dwarf and compact in habit. Per pkt., 10 cts.

New Celosia, "Ostrich Feather."

This new Feathered Celosia produces very large crimson plumes, which are exquisitely curved and curled in exact resemblance of an ostrich feather. The plant grows about 3 feet high, is of handsome pyramidal form, and the numerous massive plumes waving gracefully above the foliage make it one of the most effective ornamental plants for either pot or out-door culture. It is of easy cultivation, requiring the same treatment as the ordinary Cockscomb. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Clematis paniculata.

A magnificent climbing plant, producing myriads of white, star-shaped flowers, an inch or more in diameter. They are produced in such abundance as almost to hide the foliage, and they have a delicious hawthorn fragrance. At Eastman Cottage, Wellesley College, there is a plant covering nearly the whole of one side of a gable roof, and more than four hundred square feet. Seeds sown in the autumn and wintered over in a frame or cool greenhouse commence to germinate in spring. Per packet, 10 cents.

Datura Cornucopia. (The "Horn of Plenty.")

The plant is of robust habit, and, while it is not hardy, assumes the proportions of a good-sized shrub in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green, and the stem is brownish purple, with a shining surface. The flower is immense, often 10 inches long and 5 inches wide at the mouth, and conical, having three cones, one within the other, each with spreading, wavy margin. The color is fine purple and French white, the former predominating outside, and the latter within the throat and the tube of the flower. Per pkt., 25c.



NEW CELOSIA, "OSTRICH FEATHER."



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGANTEUM. Medal awarded at World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum.

We invite particular attention to our unequaled strain of this large-flowering Cyclamen. An assortment of seven different single varieties, and also a new double dark purple variety, will be found on page 85 of this catalogue. The seeds are collected for us expressly from the celebrated collection in the German Imperial Gardens in Berlin. The plants will flower in twelve months from time of sowing the seed.

Heuchera sanguinea.

One of the finest hardy perennials of recent introduction, and recommended as an excellent plant for furnishing cut-flowers. It is allied to the Saxifragas, and is of a neat, bushy habit; the flowers are of a rich, bright crimson color, the leaves light green and slightly hairy. The graceful flower-spikes are excellent for bouquets. Per packet, 25 cents.

Petunia, California Large-flowered Hybrid.

This new strain of single Petunia is remarkable in many respects. The flowers are extremely deep-throated and very large, some of them measuring five inches in diameter. The colors are varied, many of them intense, and some of them in combinations quite new in Petunias; some specimens are exquisitely pencilled, and others are self-colored and beautifully fringed. The seed we offer is from plants selected for excellence in size, form, fringe and marking. Per packet, 25 cents.

Dahlia, "Jules Chretien."

A new very dwarf single strain, growing only from 10 to 15 inches high, and flowering the first season from seed. It is a valuable bedding sort, flowering profusely through the summer from June to October. It is also fine for pots. The flowers are produced in great variety of color, and stand well above the foliage.

Per pkt.
Intense Scarlet \$0 25
Mixed All Colors 25

**New Hibiscus,
"Crimson Eye."**

The flowers are very large, often measuring 20 inches in circumference. The color is of the purest white, with a large spot of deep, velvety crimson in the center. A well developed plant will produce several hundred of these flowers in a season. It is a robust grower and perfectly hardy, blooming the first year from seed sown in the open ground. Per packet, 25 cents.

Tulip Poppy. (Papaver Glaucum.)

This splendid decorative annual is a native of Armenia, whence it was recently introduced. The plant grows from 12 to 14 inches high, and produces from 50 to 60 large flowers of the most vivid scarlet color. The intensity and brilliancy of the color remind one of the well-known Scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulip, hence the appropriateness of the popular name "Tulip-Poppy." It is specially suited for the formation of brilliant masses of color, or for imparting brightness to more somber plants. Per packet, 10 cents.

Ricinus Zanzibarensis.

This entirely new and distinct variety of Castor-Oil Plant is a native of East Africa. It surpasses in size and beauty all varieties hitherto known. The leaves are light green with whitish ribs, and measure from 2 to 2½ feet across. In regard to appearance, the plant may be compared to a gigantic *Aralia Sieboldii*, and for large groups or single specimens it is an exceedingly striking and effective ornamental foliaged plant. It will serve well, also, as a center for beds of tropical foliage plants. Per packet, 20 cents.



RICINUS ZANZIBARENSIS.



DAHLIA, "JULES CHRETIEN."

Saintpaulia Ionantha.

An exceedingly charming little stove plant, of the order of Gesneriaceæ. It was discovered on the Usambara mountains in Central Africa by Mr. Saintpaul Illaire. The leaves, which are dark green and of downy surface, form a flat rosette, from the center of which rise numerous flower stems, 2 to 3 inches in length and crowned with numerous beautiful deep blue flowers, resembling both in color and shape the sweet-scented violet. The clear violet blue of the corolla gradually shades darker towards the center, where the anthers form a compact golden cluster, contrasting beautifully with the delicate hue around them. It is very free flowering, and begins to bloom while the plant is yet quite young. Per packet, 30 cents.

Eckford Sweet Peas—Two Superb New Varieties.

Primrose. Among the extraordinary diversity of coloring exhibited by the Eckford varieties of Sweet Pea, this is the *only yellow*. The blossoms are very large, and the tint is a lovely pale primrose yellow, quite unique in Sweet Peas. *Awarded First-Class Certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society.* Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents.

Mrs. Sankey. The purest white, the most perfect form, the largest size, and the most profuse bloomer. Per packet, 5 cents; per oz., 20 cents.

See page 106 for all other sorts.

Mammoth Verbena.

This is a superb large-flowered extra-selected strain. Seed saved from the very largest and finest flowers only, and will give the highest satisfaction. Per packet, 25 cents.

NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Asparagus, Columbian Mammoth White.

This variety is a sport from Conover's Colossal, and originated on the farm of a prominent Asparagus grower of Long Island. It produces pure white shoots, and requires no artificial blanching. On this account it brings in the market a much higher price than any other sort. It is a strong grower, and comes remarkably true from seed—not more than 10 per cent. reverting to the type. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Thorburn Extra-Early Market Bean.

An American gentleman, interested in horticulture, while traveling in Europe two years ago, noticed this Bean in an out-of-the-way corner of Germany, and was so impressed with its merits that he brought some home with him. It seemed to him to possess in a marked degree the qualities most desired by our market-gardeners here. As it was there grown only locally, and not catalogued by any seedsman, he justly considered himself to be the introducer, and has sold us the entire two years' product of the Beans brought over in 1891. During the past two years it has been most carefully tried, and the original expectations entertained of it have been more than confirmed.

It is an exceedingly vigorous and healthy grower and enormously productive, the pods being borne in thick clusters, and as many as 35 to 40 on each plant. In earliness of ripening it is some days ahead of the Mohawk, and fully a week before the Best of All. It is rust-proof to a remarkable degree. Out of a lot left in an open vessel for eight days, not one was found to be yellow or rusty. The seeds being black, it is likely to remain true to its character longer than light or different colored beans. The pods are of a light green color, long and perfectly round, solid-fleshed, and of very soft marrow and texture. For earliness, productiveness, solidity of flesh and roundness of pod, it excels any now in cultivation. Per packet of 25 beans, 10 cents.



THORBURN EXTRA-EARLY MARKET BEAN.

Thorburn Dwarf Lima Bean.

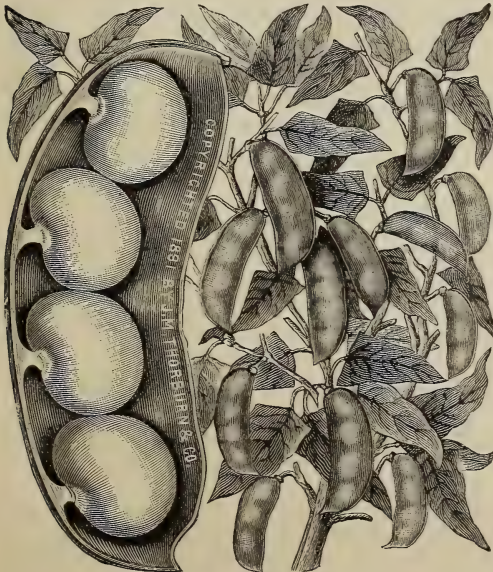
(Kumerle Strain.)

This unique and remarkable Bean is a *dwarf* form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Pole Limas. For the following special merits we commend it to our customers:

1st. It is a veritable *dwarf* Lima, growing only from 12 to 18 inches high, perfectly fixed in habit, and with hardly any inclination to run to vine. It is consequently more easily cultivated and takes up less room than the ordinary running sorts. It is also considerably earlier in bearing.

2nd. It possesses in full the delicious flavor characteristic of the genuine Challenger Lima—a merit which, in a Dwarf Lima, is exclusively its own. In this it differs from all other Bush Limas.

3rd. It is exceedingly productive, a single bush brought into our office here bearing no less than 47 pods. Some of these contained two, some four, but most of them three beans, all as large as those of the ordinary Challenger Lima. The pods are short and unusually thick, and display the seeds inside by prominent knobs as shown in our illustration. They should be planted two feet apart and one foot in the row. One plant only should be allowed to grow in a hill. Per packet, 10 cents; per pint, 40 cents; per quart, 75 cts.; ½-pk., \$2.50.



THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN.

Three New Snap Beans.

TRIUMPH OF THE FRAMES. A dwarf green-seeded variety, which by its extreme earliness and small size is better suited than any other for growing in frames. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per pt., 40 cts.; per qt., 75 cts.

MARVEL OF PARIS.—Pods long and slender. It is early, very vigorous, and of remarkably great and prolonged productiveness. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per pt., 40 cts.; per qt., 75 cts.

NETTLE-LEAVED BAGNOLET.—Grows 12 to 15 inches high, and is exceedingly productive. The pods are straight, long and very green. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per pt., 40 cts.; per qt., 75 cts.

Cucumber, Japanese Climbing.

A new climbing Cucumber from Japan, suitable for growing either in frames or in the open air. It is very early and exceedingly productive. The fruit is excellent, either for table use or pickling, being of a medium size, netted, dark green, very tender and fine-flavored. Admirably adapted to outdoor cultivation. Per pkt., 10 cts.



LONG ISLAND BEAUTY MUSKMELON

Musk-Melon, Long Island Beauty.

A splendid new variety of the Hackensack type, originated on Long Island. It is of very superior quality, with green flesh, and densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed, and is decidedly the most attractive looking melon we have ever seen. Besides being the most beautiful, it is also the *earliest* of all. Per oz., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.

Pepper, Elephant's Trunk, or County Fair.

This new variety is distinguished for its unusually long, glossy, scarlet fruits. They grow from 8 to 11 inches in length and 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth, and resemble in shape the trunk of an elephant. Of mild and pleasant flavor, and valuable for use in the green state; attractive from the novel form. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Pea, "Exonian." (New.)

An extra early new wrinkled marrow Pea. It is not a selection from any existing variety, but an entirely new sort. The pods, which are produced in great abundance, contain 6 to 8 and many of them 9 good-sized peas of a capital dark green color, and of excellent flavor. The Royal Horticultural Society of England recognized its merits by awarding it a first-class certificate, after testing it against many other varieties. Per pt., 35 cts.; per qt., 60 cts.

Pea, "Duke of Fife." (New.)

Remarkable for the immense size of its pods, which sometimes attain six inches in length and contain from twelve to fourteen large peas, closely set and of splendid flavor. It grows from three to four feet high, and is of robust and vigorous constitution. It will probably be a valuable acquisition. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Pea, "Station." (New.)

A very early green, wrinkled Pea, growing about 20 inches high. The pods are well-filled, containing 6 to 8 large peas each. They are well held up from the ground, and produced very abundantly. It gives more full pods at the first picking than any other variety of equal earliness. The quality and flavor are unsurpassed, and it will be of great value to market-gardeners, as giving a large crop at a time when prices are remunerative. Per pt., 40 cts.; per qt., 75 cts.

Thorburn Terra-Cotta Tomato.

This unique cross-bred variety might well be mistaken for a distinct species of Tomato, owing to its peculiarities of color, form, skin, flesh and quality. The color is a *pure terra-cotta*—quite unlike anything ever seen in a Tomato before. The skin is lusterless and slightly downy, like that of the "Peach." In form it is also unique. It is rarely acutely or deeply lobed or seamed. The surface is slightly wavy and the undulations gradual or obscure. The flesh, too, is peculiarly arranged. Just underneath the flesh of the skin are the pulp cells, in which all the seeds are imbedded. The central portion is solid flesh of a mealy, tender consistency and of mild flavor, peculiarly agreeable to those who prefer raw Tomatoes. The vines are marvels of productiveness, beginning to bear early, and continuing to ripen an abundant crop of fruit until frost. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 60 cts.; per lb., \$6.

Thorburn Lemon-Blush Tomato.

This is the nearest approach to a perfect Tomato that has been produced up to this time. The skin and flesh are a bright lemon-yellow, with a faint rose blush or light crimson tint diffused over part of the surface opposite the stem. Its average size is larger than the "Acme," in shape somewhat broader than deep, and absolutely free of seams, lobes or irregularities. The seeds are notably small and few, the cell walls thick, tender, crystalline and melting—the quality being less acid than that of the red varieties, yet without the insipidity which characterizes the yellow kinds in general. The plant is a vigorous grower, ripening its fruit abundantly in mid-season. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 60 cts.; per lb., \$6.

Tomato, "Northern Light."

The plant is very dwarf, with upright stem. The fruits are apple-shaped, of a brilliant carmine color, and contain very few seeds. The flesh is solid and fine-flavored. The habit of growth commends this variety no less than its excellent fruit. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Tomato, "Meteor."

Another dwarf and strong-stemmed variety which will doubtless become popular. The plant grows about 12 to 16 inches, and needs no support. The fruits are very large, fine flavored, almost smooth, and of an intense scarlet-red color. A valuable novelty. Per pkt., 10 cts.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

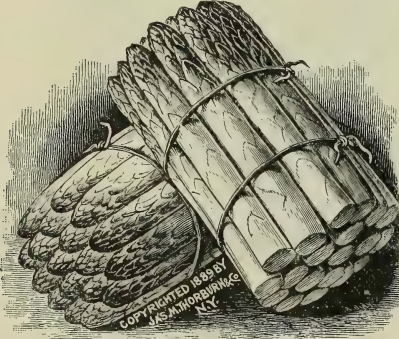
Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage. If it is desired that the charges be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound for mail, or rates as per scale on second cover page for express.

See page 44 of this catalogue for complete assortments of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* *Espargel.*

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.



ASPARAGUS.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
15	Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it.	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$6.50 .		
16	Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus.	10	20	60
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.50 .		
17	Barr Mammoth. Has very large, tender stalks of a very light color	10	20	60
	Two-year-old roots	per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.50 .		
18	Columbian Mammoth White. (See Novelties, page 7.)	30	1 00	3 00

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* *Artichoke.*

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable, and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand. These excellent varieties are by no means so largely grown as they deserve to be.

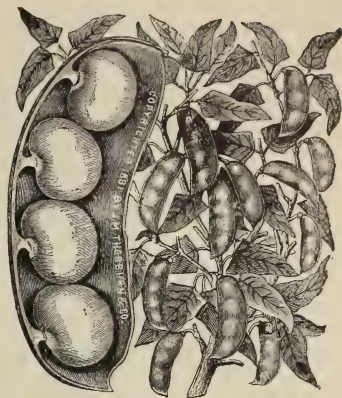


FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
21	French Globe. The standard and best variety; pkt., 10c. . .	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3 50
23	Large Paris. A selection of the French Globe; pkt., 10c. . .	30	1 00	3 50
24	Jerusalem Artichoke. See page 49.			



THORBURN REFUGEE WAX. (See page 12.)



THORBURN DWARF LIMA BEAN. (See page 12.)

BEANS.

As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality or flavor. The rearing of a really dwarf form of the Lima bean is one of the greatest recent advances.

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles.* Krup-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

Per qt. ½ pk. Per pk. Per bu.

30	Thorburn Extra Early Market Bean. (See Novelties.) Pkt. 25 beans, 10c.				
31	Nettle-Leaved Bagnolet. (See Novelties, page 7.) packet, 10 cts. . \$0 75				
32	Marvel of Paris. (See Novelties, page 7.) packet, 10 cts. . 75				
34	Triumph of the Frames. (See Novelties, page 7.) packet, 10 cts. . 75				
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra early sort; green, full, flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	30	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
38	Best of All. Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods	30	90	1 50	5 00
40	Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural	25	75	1 25	4 50
44	Extra-Early Valentine. Early strain of this popular round-pod bean	25	75	1 25	4 50
46	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	25	75	1 25	4 50
48	Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing	25	75	1 25	4 50
49	Pride of Newtown. Light green, flat pods; earliest and most productive variety yet raised	30	90	1 50	5 00
52	Round, Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Resembles the "Mohawk," save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	25	75	1 25	4 50
54	Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality	25	75	1 25	4 50
55	The Shah. A black bean; enormous, long, green pods: very productive	25	75	1 25	4 50
56	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive	25	75	1 25	4 50
60	Low's Champion. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods	25	75	1 25	4 50
61	Dwarf Lyonnaise. A fine new sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
62	Thorburn Extra-Early Refugee. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding	25	75	1 25	4 50
64	Refugee or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	75	1 25	4 50
65	Golden Refugee. Has round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very productive	35	1 00	1 75	6 00
66	Green-Seeded Flageolet. Used extensively by the French as a shell bean when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas	30	90	1 50	5 00

DWARF WAX BEANS.

		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
68	Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods.	\$0 35	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 50
69	Improved Prolific Black Wax. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
70	Challenge Black Wax. An extra early strain of the dwarf Black Wax.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
71	Algerian Black Wax. Very productive; round pods.	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
72	Bismarck Black Wax. Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
74	Date Wax. Very early; long, yellow, stringless pods.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
76	Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
78	Flageolet Red Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great length and breadth; exceedingly productive.	35	1 25	2 00	7 50
80	Improved Golden Wax. Very early; round, golden pods.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
82	Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
84	Thorburn Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow, wax pods. The earliest wax bean in cultivation. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. A twin brother of No. 62.	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
86	Wardwell Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat, and remarkably free from rust.	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
88	White Wax. Flat, yellow pods.	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
90	Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest pods of all the wax sorts; very productive and of good quality.	50	1 50	2 50	9 50

WHITE BEANS.

91	Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle Strain). For a complete description, see Novelties, page 7.	75	2 50	4 50	15 00
92	Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large pole Lima, the beans being large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive, and its dwarf character is well established.	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
93	Dwarf Sieva (Henderson's Bush Lima). Productive.	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
94	White Valentine. Round pod.	30	90	1 50	5 50
95	Emperor William. Very long pod. Earliest white bean for forcing.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
96	Extra-Early Maine. A small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup bean; very early.	30	90	1 50	5 00
97	Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort of upright growth.	25	75	1 25	4 50
98	White French Flageolet. Used as a shell bean in the green state; fine.	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
99	White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe.	25	75	1 25	4 50
100	White Marrow. Good either as a string or shell bean.	20	65	1 00	3 50

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These beans are eaten shelled.

		Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
106	Early Mazagan. The earliest of this class.	\$0 30	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
107	Broad Windsor. The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good.	30	90	1 50	
109	Sword Long-Pod. A size smaller than Windsor.	30	90	1 50	5 00
110	Green Nonpareil. A green "Long-Pod".	30			
112	Small Horse Bean. Half the size of Mazagan.	25	75	1 25	4 50



TYPE OF WAX BUSH BEAN.



TYPE OF WAX BUSH BEAN.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS A RAMES. *Frijole de Bejuco.* Stangen-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

Per qt. ½ pk. Per pk. Per bu.

114	Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 50
115	Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
120	King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
124	Dreer Lima. Thick and of fine quality	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
126	Early Jersey Lima. A few days earlier in maturing than the large Lima	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
128	Horticultural Lima. A cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima. It matures much earlier than the Lima	50	1 75	3 25	12 00
130	Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	35	1 00	1 75	6 50
132	Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy and excellent, either as a snap or shell bean	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
133	Speckled Cut-Short or Corn Hill. Used for planting among corn	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
134	Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	35	1 00	1 75	6 50
135	Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality	30	90	1 50	5 50
136	Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole-bean; very ornamental	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
137	Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
153	White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
154	Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead). Pods green, very long; a very prolific variety	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
155	Golden Andalusia. (New.) Most productive of all the pole varieties; beans pure white, round	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
156	White Algerian Wax.	60			
157	Black Algerian Wax.	60			
162	Black German Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
165	Flageolet Wax Pole.	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
173	Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster. Early, productive; golden wax pods	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
175	French Asparagus.	75			
179	French Yard-Long. Pods sometimes grow from two to three feet long; very curious; should be grown on pea-brush per gill, 25 cts.				1 00

CHALLENGER LIMA BEANS.

BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Borraja.* Borretsch.

The young leaves of this annual, which smells somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

183	Borage	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 50
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BURNET.

PIMPERNELLE PETITE. *Pimpinella.* Pimpernell.

The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows

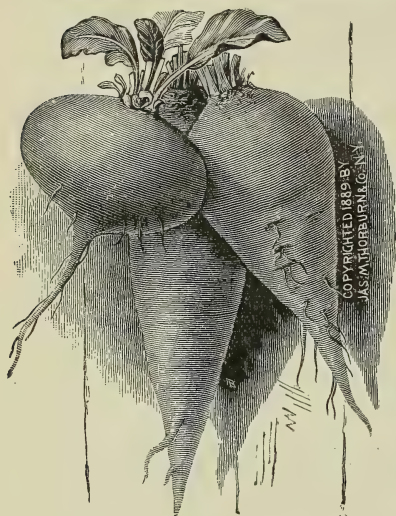
Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

191	Garden	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
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BEET.BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* Safatrüben.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin to from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.



VARIOUS BEETS.

192	Columbia. (New.) A round, smooth-skinned variety, with deep blood-red flesh; it is very early, and of the finest quality.	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 85
193	Extra-Early Turin. A dwarf-growing round Beet; deep blood color; tender and very early.	10	25	75
195	Extra-Early Egyptian. Very early and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape.	10	20	60
197	Extra-Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark-red.	10	20	60
200	Lentz Extra-Early Turnip. A large, small-top, round Beet; fine strain.	10	20	60
206	Dewing Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market.	10	20	60
208	Bastian. A very early light-colored turnip Beet.	10	20	60
212	Early Bassano. Early, flat, light color.	10	20	60
213	Edmand Blood Turnip. A market gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality.	10	20	60
214	Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive.	10	20	60
220	Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender.	10	25	75
224	Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain.	10	25	75
226	Black Queen. Very dark, half-long root, and leaves almost pure black.	20	50	1 50
228	Ne Plus Ultra. Dark foliage.	15	30	1 00
230	Victoria. Metallic red.	15	35	1 25
232	Dell. Black-leaved.	15	30	1 00
234	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety.	10	20	60

FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the Leaves only are used; very Ornamental.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
247	Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian.	\$0 15	\$0 35	\$1 25
248	Yellow-Ribbed Chilian.	15	35	1 25
249	Crimson-Veined Brazilian.	15	35	1 25
250	Golden-Veined Brazilian.	15	35	1 25
252	Scarlet-Veined Brazilian.	15	35	1 25
253	Dracæna-Leaved.	15	40	1 50

These are
grown exclu-
sively for their
handsome
foliage.



ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

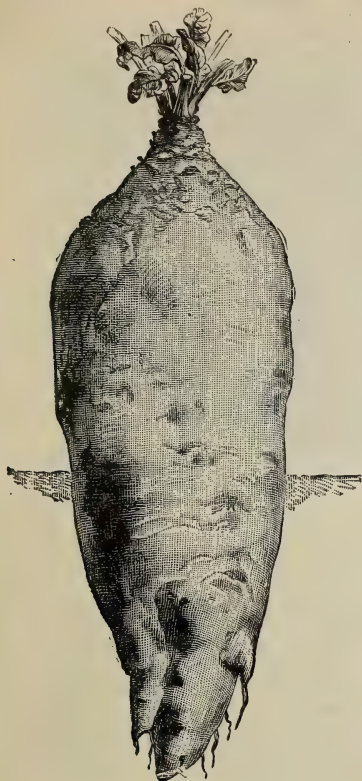
Runkelrüben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt, per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.—CONTINUED.

situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt hay, straw, sea-weed, or even corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.

Per Prices for large quantities on application.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
262 Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain; 10 lbs. and over, @ 40 cts. per lb.	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
263 Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort	10	20	50
264 Mammoth Golden Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain	10	20	50
266 Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts	10	15	40
268 Giant Yellow Intermediate. A very large yellow sort	10	20	50
270 Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive	10	20	50
274 Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive	10	20	50
276 Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well	10	20	50
286 Lane's Sugar. For sugar-making or stock-feeding	10	15	40
290 White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock-feeding	10	15	40
293 Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as sugar-producing Beet	10	20	50
294 Austria Electoral Wohanka Sugar Beet. This variety is said to contain more saccharine matter in proportion to bulk than any other sort; it is worthy of careful trial in this country where beet-sugar is being produced	10	15	40

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Broculi.* *Spargef Kohl.*

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for Cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
300 Early White.	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
303 Early Purple.	30	80	3 00
305 Early Walcheren.	50	1 50	5 00
307 Early Purple Cape.	50	1 50	5 00
311 Snow's White.	50	1 50	6 00
312 White Sprouting.	30	80	3 00
313 Purple Sprouting.	30	80	3 00
314 Veitch Self-Protecting.	50	1 50	5 00
315 Sulphur-colored.	30	80	3 00
316 Chapel Cream.	30	80	3 00



BROCCOLI.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *Berza de Brussels.* Rosenkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprouts is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted, frost soon destroys the largest heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprouts; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally as good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprouts would be as popular as they are valuable; few people appreciate them at their full worth.



- Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.
- 318 **Best French or Roseberry.** Very good. \$0 25 \$0 75 \$2 50
- 319 **Improved Half-Dwarf.** The very best and surest strain 30 80 3 00

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

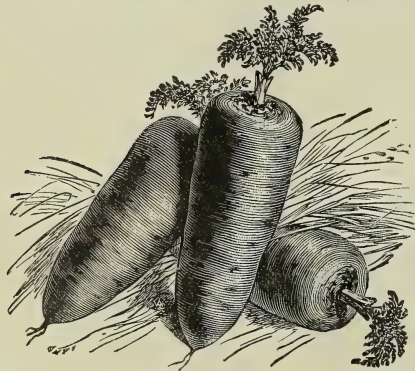
- 320 **Improved Dwarf.** Compact heads of fine quality \$0 25 \$0 75 \$2 50

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhre.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until latter part of July.

For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



DANVERS CARROT.

- Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.
- 320a **Early Round Parisian.** Small and very tender; for frames or open ground \$0 15 \$0 30 \$1 00
- 321 **Early Forcing.** Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames. 15 30 1 00
- 322 **Belloc.** Very early and tender French sort; valuable for forcing or out-door 15 30 1 00
- 323 **Half-Short Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain.** Very thick and short. 15 30 1 00
- 324 **Early Scarlet Horn.** Very thick roots. 15 30 1 00
- 326 **Half-Long Pointed.** A very well-known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort. 15 30 1 00
- 328 **James Intermediate.** A very productive half-long pointed strain, quite popular in some sections. 15 30 1 00
- 330 **Half-Long Stump-Rooted.** An excellent sort, of good quality 15 30 1 00
- 332 **Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain.** A popular market sort 15 30 1 00
- 334 **Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain.** Style of Nantes; broader shoulder 15 30 1 00
- 338 **Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan.** Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality 15 30 1 00
- 340 **Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc.** Useful main crop sort; early and productive. 15 30 1 00
- 342 **Half-Long Danvers.** Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive 15 30 1 00
- 344 **Long Orange.** Best for stock-feeding. 15 30 1 00
- 346 **Altringham.** Long scarlet; productive 15 30 1 00
- 348 **Long White.** Very large; for stock 10 20 60

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Bersa de repollo.* Kohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water; then take a short-handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution, and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient, unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
352 Small Early White French. A very early flat-head variety of very fine quality.	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
353 Etampes. A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads.	20	50	1 50
354 Early York. The standard English sort.	20	50	1 50
358 Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early.	30	80	3 00
360 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety.	20	60	2 00
362 Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good.	20	50	1 50
364 Early Ulm Savoy. Small, round, deep green heads; very early.	20	50	1 50
368 Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Most valuable for market.	30	80	3 00
370 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality.	30	80	3 00
372 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	25	75	2 50
373 Henderson Succession. An excellent second-early or late sort, on the style of All-Seasons.	30	80	3 00
374 Filder-Kraut or Pomeranian Pointed-Head	25	75	2 50
376 Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late.	25	60	2 00
378 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop.	25	75	2 50
380 Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market.	25	75	2 50
382 Vandergaw Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure-heading sort.	25	75	2 50
384 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market.	30	80	3 00
386 Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use in winter and spring.	20	60	2 00
387 Thorburn New Stock Drumhead Savoy. Very fine strain. . per packet, 10 cts.	30	80	3 00
388 Green-Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates.	25	60	2 00
390 Red Dutch. A useful sort for pickling.	25	60	2 00
392 Thorburn Improved Red Stone-Head. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of Red Cabbage. per packet, 10 cts.	35	1 00	3 50
394 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai)	40	1 25	4 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

480 **Large Solid.** Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines. Per oz. \$0 50

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenkohl.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold a rooth part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 482 **Extra-Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Short stem; very fine. pkt., 50 cts. . \$ 00
- 483 **Large Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Finest strain; . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . 2 50 \$8 50 \$33 00
- 485 **Ordinary Early Erfurt.** . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . 1 00 3 00 12 00
- 487 **Thorburn Early Snowball.** One of the best for forcing or open ground; small, but a sure header . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . \$2 50 \$8 50 \$33 00
- 488 **Thorburn Gilt-Edge.** Large, heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . 2 50 8 50 33 00
- 489 **Extra-Early Paris.** Heads of medium size; first-class . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . 75 2 50 10 00
- 490 **Italian Taranto.** On the style of Autumn Giant; very solid . . . 40 1 00 4 00
- 492 **Lenormand Short-Stem.** Has very large heads; white and firm . per pkt., 10 cts. . 75 2 50 9 00
- 494 **Large Algiers.** Popular market-gardeners' late sort, of enormous size " 10 cts. . 75 2 50 9 00
- 497 **Early London.** Large and hardy . . . 40 1 00 4 00
- 499 **Thorburn Nonpareil.** For late planting . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . 75 2 25 8 00
- 500 **Half-Early Large French.** Intermediate in maturing . . . 40 1 25 5 00
- 501 **Stadtholder.** Intermediate in season; large and hardy . . . 40 1 25 5 00
- 502 **Walcheren.** Very late and hardy . . . 40 1 25 5 00
- 503 **Autumn Giant.** Vigorous in growth, and very large; late . . . 40 1 25 5 00
- 504 **Ne Plus Ultra, or Giant of Naples.** . . . 40 1 25 5 00



THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

INTERLACHEN, FLA., Nov. 19, 1892.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

Gentlemen—Thanks for the specimen of Thorburn's Gilt-Edge Cauliflower sent us. It arrived in first-class condition, showing its excellent shipping qualities. It is unsurpassed for quality and compactness of growth. You can truthfully claim that it is the best strain in the world. It does much better than the Early Snowball in the southern states. Yours truly,

H. G. HASTINGS & Co.

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plant good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the

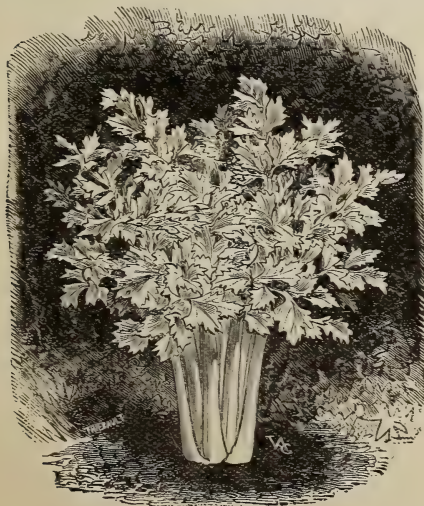
CELERY—CONTINUED.

heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required.

The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

Per oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Per lb.

514. **Improved White Plume.** Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market. per pkt., 10 cts. . \$0 40 \$1 00 \$4 00
- 516 **Golden Self-Blanching.** A grand, solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white. per pkt., 10 cts. . \$0 50 \$1 50 \$5 00
- 518 **Perfection Heartwell.** The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market-garden. The heart is golden-yellow, and it is of superior quality. per pkt., 10 cts. . 30 80 3 00
- 520 **The Schumacher.** Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden-yellow heart; a fine keeper. per pkt., 10 cts. . 30 80 3 00
- 522 **Giant Pascal.** An easily blanched and fine-keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use. per pkt., 10 cts. . 20 60 2 00
- 523 **Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo.** A good half-dwarf white solid Celery. 20 50 1 50
- 528 **Boston Market.** Rather dwarf; has no particular merit. 25 75 2 50
- 532 **Leviathan.** Very large, white, solid. 20 60 2 00
- 534 **Crawford Half-Dwarf.** Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor. 25 75 2 50
- 540 **Sandringham Dwarf White.** Small, white, solid. 20 50 1 50
- 542 **Covent Garden Rose.** Of good flavor, as the pink varieties generally are. . . . 30 80 3 00
- 545 **Clayworth Prize Pink.** Popular English sort. 40 1 00 4 00
- 546 **Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted.** Has edible roots, which are used for soups and stews
- 548 " **Thorburn Giant.** The best of the class; very large and fine roots of superior quality. 30 80 3 00
- 550 " **Apple.** Has small foliage and globular, smooth roots; small. 25 75 2 50



IMPROVED WHITE PLUME CELERY.



THORBURN GIANT CELERIAC.

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo.* Benjenlauch.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in well-prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 552 **Curled.** The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley \$0 15 \$0 40 \$1 50
- 553 **Tuberous.** A variety which has edible roots 20 75 2 50



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHICORY.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 555 **Common or Wild.** Used in *Barbe de Capucin*, a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the *Barbe de Capucin*. . . \$0 15 \$0 35 \$1 25
- 556 **Witloof.** Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep; cut off the leaves. Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two or three feet thick. The Witloof will be produced three weeks afterwards in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad, as well as a vegetable 15 35 1 25
- 557 **Large-Rooted Magdeburg.** Roots are the Chicory of commerce . . 15 50 1 50



WITLOOF.

COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu.* Blatterkohl.

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Trans-Plant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe often.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 559 **Georgia-grown** \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

CORN-SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla.* Etchsalat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 561 **Large-Seeded** \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75
- 562 **Small-Seeded** 10 25 75
- 564 **Green Cabbaging** 15 50 1 50
- 565 **Lettuce-Leaved** 15 50 1 50

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo.* Kresse.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 578 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 569 **Curled or Pepper Grass** \$0 10 \$0 15 \$0 40
- 571 **Broad-Leaved** 10 20 50
- 573 **Broad-Leaved Winter** 10 25 75
- 575 **Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress** 75
- 578 **True Water Cress** 50 1 50 5 00



WATER-CRESS.

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J. M. THORBURN & CO.
1888.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Maiz.*

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

EXTRA EARLY.



	Per ear.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
580 Early Cory. A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market, and has attained a wide popularity.	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 00	\$3 50
581 Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort, which especially commends it.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
582 Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
583 Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
584 Stabler Pedigree. An excellent market sort, noted for its earliness and great sweetness.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
585 Narragansett. Small ears; grains red when fully ripened.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
590 Extra-Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

SECOND EARLY, OR INTERMEDIATE.

591 Early Golden Yellow. A very sweet corn, with golden yellow kernels.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
593 Shaker Early. Very large, white grain and quite early.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
599 Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
608 Pee and Kay. Ears large and thick; a desirable variety.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
610 Potter Excelsior. Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
611 Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
612 Amber Cream. Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
617 Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

GENERAL CROP.

618 Large Excelsior. Has large ears and is moderately early.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
618a Large Eight-Rowed. Very productive, and of superior richness.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
619 Asylum. Thick, twelve-rowed.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
620 Triumph. Large ears, very white; productive.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
622 Hickox Improved. Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
624 Roslyn Hybrid. Large growing variety of very fine quality.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
625 Ruby. Ears large, pure white grain, fine flavored.	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
626 Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
627 Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50

LATE.

630 Black Mexican. Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black.	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
634 Ne Plus Ultra. Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown.	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
640 Late Mammoth. Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
644 Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning.	5	20	60	1 00	3 50
646 Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality.	5	20	70	1 25	4 00
650 Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage.					2 00

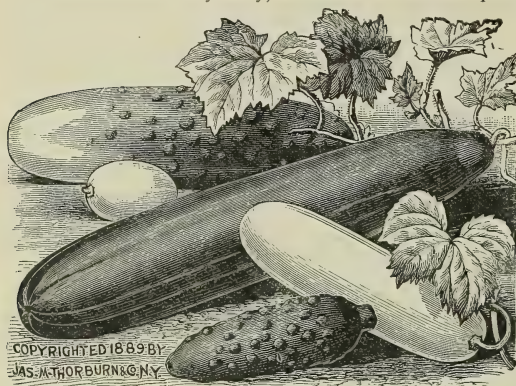
For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 50.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurfe.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod-land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

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JAS. M. THORBURN & CO. N.Y.

CUCUMBERS.

662 Thorburn Commercial Pickle.

A new and valuable sort of the White-spine type, retaining its dark green color long after pickling.

\$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75

- 663 Thorburn Everbearing. Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler. 10 25 75
- 664 Early Russian. Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand. 10 25 75
- 665 Early Seedling. Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler. 10 25 75
- 667 Early Short Green. Good for pickling; productive. 10 25 75

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 668 Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific. \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75
- 669 Early White-Spined. Early, and good for pickling or table use. 10 25 75
- 670 Extra-Long White-Spined. Very fine shape for market. 10 25 75
- 671 Improved White-Spined. Well-flavored and of medium size. 10 25 75
- 672 Evergreen. Very early and prolific; retains its fine, deep green color in all stages of growth. 10 25 75
- 673 Peerless. A fine strain of White-Spined. 10 25 75
- 674 Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles. 10 25 75
- 675 Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim. 10 30 1 00

SMALL GHERKIN.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 676 Giant Pera. Very long, and one of the best for table use. \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00
- 678 Green Prolific Pickling. One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size. 10 25 75
- 679 Nichols Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort. 10 25 75
- 680 Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality. 10 25 75
- 681 Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for family table use. 10 25 75
- 682 White Pearl. 15 35 1 25
- 683 Small Gherkin. Very small burr; used for pickles. 20 60 2 00



TELEGRAPH CUCUMBER.

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

Concombre (especes Anglaise) pour Couches.

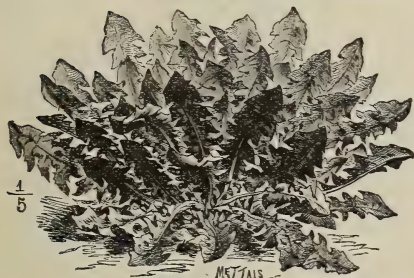
CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hot-beds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and

CUCUMBERS—CONTINUED.

others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

Seed—Packets contain from five to fifteen seeds each, according to sort.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699 Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters	\$0 25	704 Noa's Forcing. Very productive	\$0 25
700 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long; dull green; quite smooth	25	705 Improved Sion House. A popular and valuable variety	25
701 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	706 Marquis of Lorne	25
702 Blue Gown. Handsome black-spined sort	25	708 Goliath. Very prolific	25
703 Swan's-Neck	25	709 Telegraph. Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome	25
		712 Cuthill's Black-Spine	25



DANDELION.

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* *Barbeblum.*

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy, perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: A. This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$3.50

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* *Eierpflanze.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality	20	50	1 50
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good	25	75	2 50
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large, oval; deep purple; grown more extensively than any other sort	40	1 00	4 00
744 Black Pekin. Fruit blackish-purple; has dark foliage	30	80	3 00
744a Large White (new). Fruit pure white; resembles the New York Purple in size and shape; fine quality . . . per pkt., 15 cts.			
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	40	1 00	4 00



IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE EGG-PLANT.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endivie.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly.

When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.



GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|----|----|--------|
| 754 | Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). | Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter | 20 | 50 | \$1 50 |
| 755 | Imperial Curled. | Also a broad-ribbed sort; very fine light green; for fall or winter | 20 | 60 | 2 00 |

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|
| 750 | Green Curled Winter. | Standard sort for fall and winter crop | \$0 20 | \$0 50 | \$1 50 |
| 751 | White Curled. | For early use | 20 | 50 | 1 50 |
| 752 | Laciniated. | A fine French sort | 20 | 60 | 2 00 |
| 753 | Broad-leaved (Escarolle). | A sweet variety; fall and winter | 20 | 50 | 1 50 |
| | | | 20 | 60 | 2 00 |
| | | | 20 | 60 | 2 00 |

FENNEL, FLORENCE OR NAPLES.

FENOUIL DE FLORENCE. *Finocchio di Napoli.*

CULTURE.—Sow in spring in rows sixteen to twenty inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings five or six inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Per oz., 15 cts.; per ¼ lb., 40 cts.; per lb., \$1.50.

KALE OR BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col.* Krautköhl.

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow No. 780 early in the spring in a hot-bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed-leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot-bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea-Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The midribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.

- | | | | Per oz. | ¼ lb. | Per lb. |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---|---------|--------|---------|
| 759 | Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. | Very dwarf and spreading; best strain | \$0 10 | \$0 30 | \$1 00 |
| 760 | Tall Green Scotch. | A taller growth of the above | 10 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 768 | Dwarf Brown. | Very hardy | 10 | 30 | 1 00 |
| 769 | Tall Brown. | Very hardy | 15 | 50 | 1 50 |
| 773 | Striped and Variegated. | For garnishing | 20 | 60 | 2 00 |
| 777 | Siberian, Thorburn Improved. | Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy | 10 | 25 | 75 |
| 780 | Sea-Kale. | Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance | 25 | 75 | 2 50 |
| 783 | Pe-tsai. | (The Chinese Cabbage.) Grows like a Cos Lettuce; delicate cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop | 40 | 1 25 | 4 00 |

KOHLRABI.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo.* Kohlrabi.

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and, when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.

Per oz. ¼ lb. Per lb.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| 784 | Early White Vienna. | Handsome and delicate; white ball | \$0 35 | \$1 00 | \$4 00 |
| 789 | Early Purple Vienna. | Purple ball; a very good sort | 35 | 1 00 | 4 00 |
| 791 | Large White or Green. | Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive | 30 | 80 | 3 00 |



VIENNA KOHLRABI.

LETTUCE.

Laitue. *Lechuga.* Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 798, 799, 802, 806 and 807 in hot-beds, in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties, except No. 844, which should be sown in September. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hot-bed early in the year, and transplant in a cold-frame, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground, enriched with thoroughly-rotted manure and well pulverized. The after culture should be close and careful to secure the best results.



TRIANON COS LETTUCE.

		Per oz.	1/1b.	Per 1/2.
797	Selected Buttercup. Yellow, solid, rather under-sized heads; for forcing or outdoors . . .	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$1 50
798	White Forcing Head. Very early; small, solid head; one of the best . . .	25	75	2 50
799	Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground . . .	25	75	2 50
800	Cold-frame White Cabbage. For starting in cold-frames and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market-gardeners . . .	20	60	2 00
801	Hubbard Market Lettuce. A large, white Cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or open ground . . .	20	60	2 00
802	Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads . . .	25	75	2 50
805	Drumhead or Malta. Heads large, pale green . . .	15	30	1 00
806	Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender . . .	20	40	1 25
807	Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color . . .	20	50	1 50
808	Burpee Hard-Head. A handsome and very early heading variety . . .	20	50	1 50
809	American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine variety either for early or late sowing . . .	20	50	1 50
812	Boston Lettuce for Forcing Under Glass. The popular winter-forcing variety . . .	20	60	2 00
813	Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety . . .	20	40	1 25
817	Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing . . .	20	50	1 50
829	White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer . . .	20	40	1 25
837	Golden Stone-Head. A handsome Head-Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing . . .	20	50	1 50
840	Salamander Head. Fine compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably; is very popular in some sections . . .	20	50	1 50
841	Mammoth Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed. Fine market strain . . .	30	80	3 00
843	Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed. One of the best; large heads . . .	20	50	1 50
845	Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender heads; one of the best for early forcing . . .	20	40	1 50
846	Deacon. A large, solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer . . .	20	50	1 50
847	Silver Ball. Very firm, solid, compact heads of a beautiful silvery white color; a handsome and useful variety . . .	20	50	1 50
850	Denver Market. An early variety for forcing or open ground. Large, solid heads; the leaves are beautifully marked and blistered; very crisp and tender . . .	20	50	1 50
852	Golden Nugget. Quick-growing, hard-heading early; rich yellow; fine flavor . . .	20	50	1 50
860	White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch . . .	20	50	1 50
861	Victoria Cos. An extra fine variety . . .	20	50	1 50
862	Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather . . .	20	50	1 50
864	Balloon Cos. Very large; for late sowing, to come to perfection in the autumn . . .	20	50	1 50

ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchoza.*

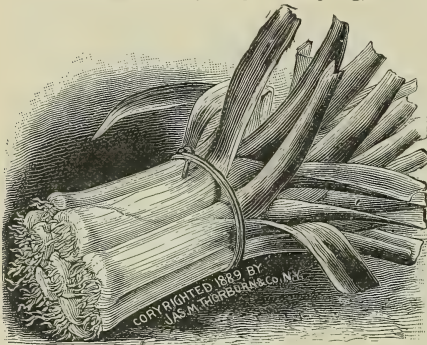
CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

	Perpkt.	Peroz.
866 Clean Seed	\$0 05	\$0 40

LEEK.

POIREAU. *Puerro.* Porro.

CULTURE.—Sow very early in the spring, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.



LEEK.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
869 Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
872 Large Rouen Winter. A standard sort; remains long in good condition	30	80	3 00
873 Large Carentan. A superior variety, with distinct and dark-colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy	30	80	3 00
874 London Summer	20	60	2 00

MARTYNIA.

(For pickles.) *Gemsenborn.*

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or, the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. Both varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
875 Craniolaria	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
876 Proboscidea	30	75	3 00
877 Lutea	30	75	3 00

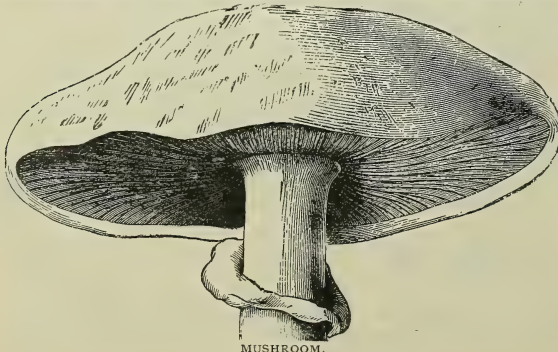


MARTYNIA.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON. *Seta.* Champignonbrut.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees, can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix in an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two or three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.



MUSHROOM.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

English Spawn. 12 cts per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs for \$9.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box, \$1; in bulk, per lb., 30 cts.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Cantalupen.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy rich, soil,

and after all danger of frosts is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hot-beds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand-frames or glasses.

It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.



878 **Long Island Beauty.** On the style of Hackensack. The earliest, the finest in quality, and the most beautiful of all Musk Melons . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . \$0 15 \$0 30 \$1 00

879	Champion Market. Of large size, slightly elongated, densely netted; flesh light green and very sweet	15	25	75
880	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh	15	25	75
881	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality	15	25	75
882	Large White Prussian. Very large; flesh creamy white and fine flavored	15	30	1 00
883	White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	15	25	75
884	Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh	15	25	75
885	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop	15	25	75
886	Chicago Nutmeg. Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing	15	25	75
887	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety	15	25	75
888	Extra-Early Hackensack. Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack	15	25	75
889	Osage (also called "Miller's Hybrid" and "New Princess"). Coconut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality	15	25	75
890	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific and of great size; oblong; green flesh	15	25	75
891	Skillman Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious	15	25	75
892	Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet	20	60	2 00
893	The Banquet. Beautifully netted, medium sized; flesh rich salmon; fine quality	15	25	75
894	Ward Nectar. Small, finely netted, dark-green flesh; very early and fine-flavored	15	25	75
895	Delmonico. Oval, deeply netted, large size; orange flesh	15	25	75
896	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality	15	25	75
897	Netted Beauty. Extra-early; densely netted; flesh pale green	15	25	75
898	Emerald Gem. Small, extra-early; smooth-ribbed dark green skin, and orange flesh; quality first-rate; very sweet	15	30	1 00
904	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green	15	25	75
913	Long Yellow Cantalope. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the north	15	25	75
915	Banana Citron. Cucumber-shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality	15	30	1 00
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume	20	60	2 00
917	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange." (Also called "Vegetable Peach"). Size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh. Besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg-plant when partially ripe	15	50	1 50
918	Pineapple. Medium-sized, oval-shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick, delicate, and exceedingly high-flavored	15	25	75
919	Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled	15	50	1 50
920	New Superior. A very handsome, round, new variety; densely netted; flesh light green	15	25	75
921	New Giant. Round-shaped; light-green color; skin smooth, with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained and not stringy	15	30	1 00

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

Per pkt.

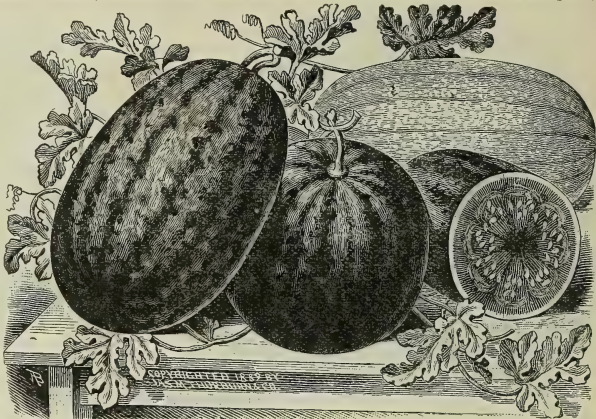
928	Invincible Scarlet	\$0 25
930	Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh	25
931	Blenheim Orange	25
934	Gilbert's Green-Flesh	25
935	Lord Beaconsfield	25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. Zandia. Wassermelon.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted eight or ten feet apart, according to variety.

- 950 **Vau Cluse Red-Seeded.** Very early; shape elongated, stem slightly inclined to point. Flesh bright crimson. One of the best of recent introductions. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort from Hungary. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 967 **Green and Gold.** Golden orange flesh; skin very dark green; early, and a unique sort. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.
- 968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.** Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; per ¼lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.



		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
969	Ruby Gold. A seedling of Green and Gold; handsome and of good quality	\$o 10	\$o 25	\$o 75
970	Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh of fine quality, and a good shipper	10	25	75
970a	Pride of Georgia. Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh	10	25	75
971	The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet, and thin rind	10	25	75
975	Dark Icing. Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed	10	25	75
976	Scaly Bark. Tough but thin rind; flesh crimson, tender and good; ships well	10	25	75
978	Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	10	25	75
979	White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	10	25	75
980	Sibley Triumph. Long and very large; bright red flesh of first-rate quality	10	25	75
981	Phinney. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	10	25	75
983	Dixie. A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; early	10	25	75
984	Johnson Christmas. Keeps late	10	25	75
985	Girardeau New Favorite. Very large, oblong; flesh light crimson and very sweet	10	25	75
986	Seminole. Very large, moderately early; quality first-rate	10	25	75
987	Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality	10	25	75
990	Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	10	25	75
996	Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; red flesh	10	25	75
997	Jumbo. Very large; flesh red and very sweet; a good shipping sort	10	25	75
1000	Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; earlier	10	25	75
1003	Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; very early	15	30	1 00
1025	Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh	10	25	75
1029	Apple-Pie or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed	10	25	75
1030	Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed	10	25	75

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE Mostaza. Senf.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during winter.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1035	Black. These seeds form the Mustard of commerce	\$o 05	\$o 10	\$o 25
1036	White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	25
1038	Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	10	25	75
1039	Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like spinach	10	25	75
1040	Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with turnip-like root; used for salad	15	40	1 25

NASTURTIIUM.

CAPUCINE. Maraneula. Nasturtium.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.			Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1041	Tall Scarlet.	\$o 15	\$o 40	\$1 50	1042b	Tall Yellow.	\$o 15	\$o 40	\$1 50
1042	Tall Orange.	15	40	1 50	1043	Tall Blood-Colored.	15	40	1 50
1042a	Tall Striped.	15	40	1 50	1044	Tall Mixed.	15	35	1 25

ONION.

OIGNON. Cebolla. Zwiebel.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.

1045 **Adriatic Barletta.** A small white Italian sort; the earliest of all. Per oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85 cts.; per lb., \$3.

1047 **Queen.** Very early small white sort. Per oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

1049 **Early White Nocera.** Somewhat larger than Queen, and quite early. Per oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; per lb., \$2.50.

1054 **Large White Portugal.** Standard sort, flat. Per oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

1055 **Large White Globe.** Large Southport strain. Per oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

1056 **White Pearl.** Per oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

1060 **White Maggiajola.** A favorite Italian variety; of mild flavor; very large and early. Per oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; per lb. \$2.



ONION.

	Per oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1062 Thorburn Excelsior White Pickling. One of the best Onions for pickling . . .	30	\$0 85	\$3 00
1063 English White Pickling. Also one of the best picklers . . .	30	85	3 00
1064 Giant White Tripoli. . . .	25	75	2 50
1064a Mammoth White Garganus, or "Silver King." Silvery white Italian . . .	35	1 00	3 50
1065 Mammoth Red Garganus. . . .	25	75	2 50
1066 White Flat Bermuda. Very early . . .	25	75	2 50
1068 Red Flat Bermuda. Very early . . .	25	75	2 50
1072 Early Red Flat. Color of the Wethersfield; very early . . .	20	60	2 00
1074 Large Red Globe. Southport strain . . .	20	50	1 50
1076 Large Red Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper . . .	20	50	1 50
1078 Giant Rocca, Light Red. Productive and mild; of very large size . . .	20	60	2 00
1079 Giant Rocca, Yellow. Same as above, save in color . . .	25	75	2 50
1080 Mammoth Pompeii, or "Copper King." . . .	25	75	2 50
1082 Globe Madeira. Light red . . .	20	60	2 00
1083 Flat Madeira. Light red . . .	20	60	2 00
1084 Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper . . .	20	50	1 50
1086 Yellow Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well . . .	20	50	1 50
1087 Large Yellow Globe. Southport strain . . .	20	60	2 00
1090 Yellow Globe Spanish or Prizetaker. . . .	30	1 00	3 50
1092 Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring; sow early in fall . . .	25	75	2 50
1093 Imported Shallot Seed. . . . per packet, 20 cts. . .	75		

ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They must have high culture for best results. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per quart	Per $\frac{1}{2}$ peck	Per peck	Per bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 25	\$0 80	\$1 25	\$4 50
White Onion Sets	30	1 00	1 75	7 00
Red Onion Sets	25	80	1 25	4 50
Red Top Onions	25	80	1 25	4 00
White Potato Onions	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
Yellow Potato Onions	25	80	1 25	4 50
Shallots	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Garlic Sets . . per lb., 30 cts.				



TOP ONIONS.

OKRA or GOMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo.* Safran.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hot-bed, and transplanted.



OKRA

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1097	Dwarf Density. Very tender; long pods	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1097a	Dwarf Green	10	20	50
1098	Dwarf White	10	20	50
1099	White Velvet. Tender white pods . . .	10	20	60
1100	Long Green	10	20	50

ORACH or FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuelle.*

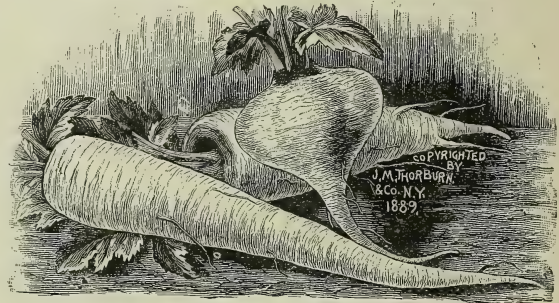
CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1101	Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103	White. Pale green leaves; almost yellow	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP.

PANAIS. *Chirijia.* Pastinate.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.



PARSNIPS.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1108	Thorburn Hollow Crown. A market-gardener's strain	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1109	Long White. Standard variety	10	20	60
1110	Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort . .	10	20	60
1111	Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White . . .	10	20	60
1112	Early Round	10	20	60

PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil.* Petersitie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or cold-frame. No. 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.



EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1115	Extra Curled. Superior	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1116	Moss Curled. Very pretty	15	30	1 00
1117	Fern-leaved. Fine curled	15	30	1 00
1118	Beauty of the Parterre. Distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment	15	50	1 50
1120	Plain. The ordinary form	10	20	50
1122	Hamburg or Rooted. Edible roots much like Parsnips	15	30	1 00

MONTCLAIR, FLORIDA, Sept. 4, 1893.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

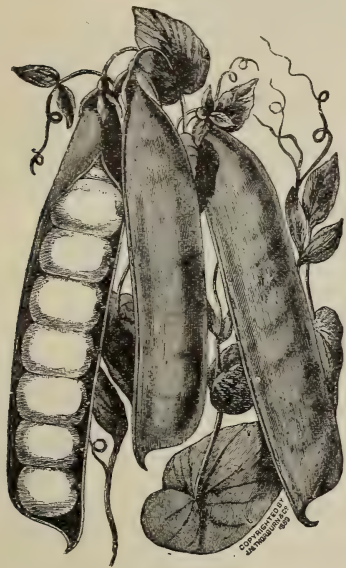
I had excellent results from the seed used in the spring and summer. Have had seeds from you for about seventeen years, and they were always satisfactory.

(Signed) J. C. C. DOWNING.

PEAS.

Pois. *Chicharos o Guisantes.* Erbsen.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the



cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over-rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble.

EXTRA-EARLY PEAS.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1141	Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our standard Market-garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
1142	Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1146	First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker	2½	25	75	1 25	4 25
1147	Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1148	*Exonian. A new early wrinkled sort; very fine	per pt., 35 cts.	60			
1151	*Alpha. An extra-early, wrinkled Pea; sow thick	3	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1153	Blue Beauty. Pods medium size; peas of fine flavor	2	25	75	1 25	4 50
1161	Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Best strain of extra-early; a favorite sort among market gardeners	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1166	Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3	25	75	1 25	4 00
1168	Small Early French. (<i>Petit Pois.</i>) The true small French Pea, so exten- sively used in France for canning and for the table	4	25	75	1 25	4 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1186	*McLean Advancer. A fine, standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1188	*Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; a good cropper, and very prolific	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1200	*Everbearing. Long pods and large peas; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1201	Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green peas; sow thin	2	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1203	*Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor	3	30	90	1 50	5 50
1206	*Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thick	5	25	65	1 00	3 50
1210	*Duke of Albany. Immense pods on style of Telephone; a very superior Pea of quick growth, following Advancer	5	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1212	*Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1213	Fillbasket. Of excellent flavor; one of the best	2½	30	90	1 50	5 00
1214	*Shropshire Hero. A valuable new variety; very productive and of fine flavor; long, handsome pods	2½	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1226	Melting Sugar. One of the best edible-pod sorts	4	50	1 50	2 50	10 00
1228	Mammoth or Giant Sugar. Immense pods	5	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
1229	*Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; very productive; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1231	Blue Imperial. A productive blue Pea	2½	20	50	85	3 00

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1237	*John Bull. On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; delicious pea for main crop	2½	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
1247	Telegraph. Very large pods and peas; of excellent flavor	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 50
1248	*Telephone. Enormous pods and peas of first-class quality	4	30	1 00	1 50	5 50
1251	White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder	4	20	50	75	2 50
1256	Black-Eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific	3	20	50	75	2 50

DWARF VARIETES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1259	*American Wonder. Extra early and productive; fine quality	1	\$0 35	\$1 25	\$2 00	\$7 00
1266	McLean Blue Peter. Early; pods long, peas large	¾	25	75	1 25	4 50
1268	*Premium Gem. Extra early; straight pods, well filled	1	30	85	1 50	5 50
1271	*McLean Little Gem. Extra early; straight pods	1	30	85	1 50	5 50
1276	Tom Thumb. Extra early	1	30	85	1 50	5 50

Those marked * are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all Peas.

PUMPKIN.

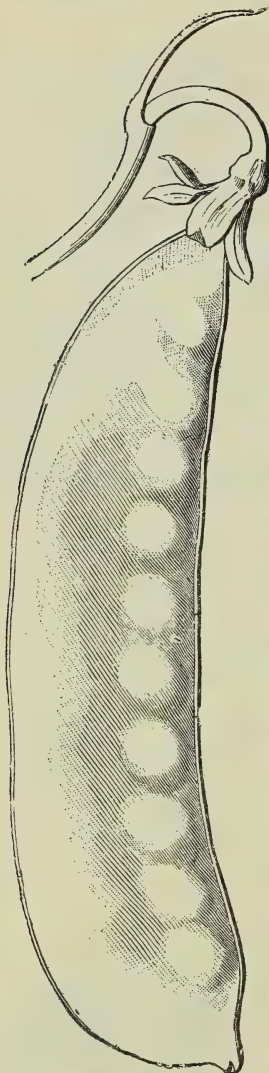
POTIRON. Calabaza. Große Kürbis.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1320	Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best varieties for family use	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321	Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific	10	20	60
1323	Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	10	20	60
1324	Golden Oblong	10	25	80
1324a	White Cushaw. A pure white, crook-neck variety of excellent quality	10	20	60
1324b	Improved Cushaw. White, light green stripe	10	20	60
1325	Red Etampes. Medium size, flat; fine for cooking	15	50	1 50
1326	Japan Crookneck. Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds	10	25	75
1326a	Jonathan. Large white crookneck; fine for pies	10	25	75
1327	Improved Mammoth. Immense; smooth and handsome	20	50	1 50
1328	Mammoth Tours. French	10	25	75
1329	Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	10	25	75
1330	Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive	10	25	75

LARGE POTATO YIELD.

Mr. Edward Bonynge, of Stroud township, near Stroudsburg, planted about three pounds of "The Thorburn, earlies, and best," this spring, and in 90 days he dug from this planting three bushels and some quarts of very fine, large potatoes. This variety is great in size and very nicely proportioned, and is considerably earlier than the Early Rose and much better for cooking.—*Monroe Democrat.*

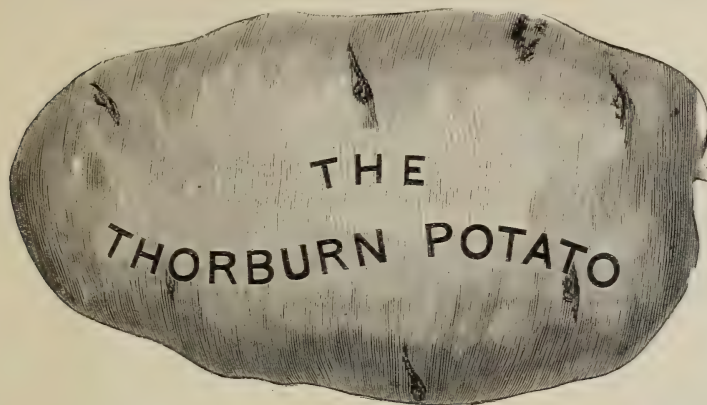


MAMMOTH SUGAR PEA.

POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. *Potata*. Kartoffel.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure healthy, vigorous growth



and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood-ashes and plaster can be procured, sow

a good dressing over the field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about eighty parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.	Per bbl.
1343 Carman No. 1. Largest size, handsomest form, greatest yielder, finest table quality. For full description, see Novelties. Price, per barrel, \$26; bushel, \$10; half-bushel, \$5.50; peck, \$3; half-peck, \$2; 4 pounds for \$1.50; 2 pounds by mail, postage paid, for \$1; one pound by mail, postage paid, for 75 cts.; per pound, 50 cts. Not less than one pound sold.				
1349 The Thorburn. Earliest and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$4 00
1350 Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh; one of the most popular early varieties in cultivation	40	60	1 75	4 00
1355 Early Puritan. White skin and flesh; moderately early	40	60	1 75	4 00
1357 Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose	40	60	1 75	4 00
1362 Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality good	40	60	1 75	4 00

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

1366 Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yielder, and intermediate in ripening	40	60	1 75	4 00
1372 New Queen. In shape and color resembling White Elephant; fine quality	40	60	1 75	4 00
1382 State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior quality; fine late variety	40	60	1 75	4 00
1393 Late Beauty of Hebron. Resembling White Elephant	40	60	1 75	4 00
1394 Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white, and in shape a little flattened; immense yielder	40	60	1 75	4 00
1396 Bright Red. The well-known Bermuda Potato	40	60	1 75	4 00
1401 Morning Star. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron; pure white, of first-rate quality, and an excellent keeper; medium to late	40	60	1 75	4 00

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.



SWEET MOUNTAIN PEPPER.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1420 Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1421 Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick	40	1 25	4 00
1422 Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, mild; one of the best	25	75	2 50
1423 Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1424 Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	25	75	2 50
1425 Large Bell. Large and mild	25	75	2 50
1426 Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling	30	85	3 00
1427 Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored; fine flavor	30	85	3 00
1428 Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn, and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	40	1 25	4 00
1429 Brazilian Sweet Upright Mammoth. Bright red; very large	50	1 50	5 00
1430 Kaleidoscope. So called because the fruits are constantly changing in color, through all shades from light yellow to intense scarlet	25	75	2 50
1431 Cardinal. (New.) Grows about six inches long; very sweet and thick-fleshed; brilliantly colored	25	75	2 50
1432 Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	25	75	2 50
1433 Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	25	75	2 50
1434 Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	25	75	2 50
1434a Monstrous. Very large French sort	30	85	3 00
1435 Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	25	75	2 50
1436 Sweet Mountain. Large, regular, and of mild flavor	25	75	2 50
1437 Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet	25	75	2 50
1437a Bird's Eye or Creole. Small red fruit, size of a Marrowfat pea	40	1 25	4 50

RAMPION.

RAIPONCE. *Reponche.* Rapunzel-Rübe.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills ten inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1438 Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
1439 Roquette	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00



RAMPION.

RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE. *Rabanos y Rabanitos.* Radies und Rettig.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use.

 Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

	Those marked thus *) are best suited for market-gardeners.	Per oz.	½ lb.	Per lb.
1440	*Turnip Early French Scarlet. Very early	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1442	" " " " *Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about twenty days	10	30	1 00
1444	" " " " *Deep Scarlet. Very early	10	25	75
1446	" " " " *Forcing. Crisp; matures in about twenty days	10	30	1 00
1448	" " " " *Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or outdoors	10	35	1 25
1450	" " " " *Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground	15	40	1 50
1452	" " " " *Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground	10	30	1 00
1454	" " " " *Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved	15	40	1 50
1456	" " " " Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort	10	25	75
1458	" " " " White or Box. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet	10	25	75
1460	" " " " Yellow. Yellow variety; popular in New York market	10	25	75
1462	" " " " Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	10	30	1 00
1464	" " " " *Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market	10	30	1 00
1466	" " " " *Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin	10	30	1 00
1467	" " " " Purple Summer. Very dark	10	25	75
1468	" " " " *Gray Summer. Good, solid summer sort	10	30	1 00
1468a	Round Scarlet China. Valuable either as a winter or a summer radish; matures in six to eight weeks	20	50	1 50
1470	Olive-Shaped, Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp	15	30	1 00
1471	" " Golden Yellow. A new sort of very fine quality	10	30	1 00
1472	" " White. Mild and fine for summer	10	25	75
1474	" " *French Breakfast. Pink and white; early	10	30	1 00
1476	*Long Scarlet Short-Top. Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground	10	25	75
1477	" Bright Scarlet.	10	30	1 00
1478	" *Scarlet Chartier White-Tipped. Shades from crimson to white; tender	15	30	1 00
1480	" *Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	10	25	75
1482	" White Naples. Slender; for summer use	10	30	1 00
1484	" White Vienna or Lady-Finger. Crisp and tender in summer	15	35	1 25
1488	*White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite	10	30	1 00
1490	" *Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large	10	30	1 00
1491	" Delicacy (new). Very early, half-long, snow-white. Fine for forcing	10	30	1 00
1492	*Winter Scarlet Chinese. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	15	30	1 00
1494	" *Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	10	25	75
1496	" Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	10	30	1 00
1502	" Large White Spanish. Fine for winter	10	25	75
1504	" California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	10	35	1 25
1506	Raphanus Caudatus (Edible-pod Radish; rat-tailed Radish). Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled per packet, to cts.	40		



YELLOW TURNIP RADISH



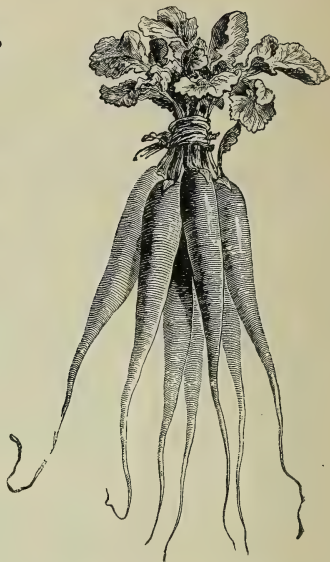
FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP RADSIH.



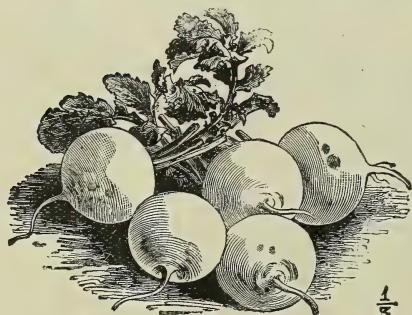
SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH

ROUND BLACK SPANISH
WINTER RADISH.

WOOD EARLY FRANK RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



WHITE SUMMER TURNIP RADISH.



WHITE STRASBURG RADISH



EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.



OLIVE-SHAPED YELLOW RADISH.

RHUBARB.

RHUBARBE. *Ruibarbo.* *Rhabarber.*

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart and twelve inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds, where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.



SALSIFY.

1514	Linnaeus.	The earliest	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
			\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 25
1515	Victoria			20	40 1 25
		ROOTS	each, 10 cts.;	per doz.,	\$1.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* *Gaferwurzel.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried the flavor is much like that of the oyster.

1528	Long White French	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1530	Mammoth Sandwich Island.	Large and superior	15	50 1 50

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

1535	Scolymus	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
		\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves, and is excellent used as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

1536	Swiss Chard	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
		\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 24, under head of Kale.

1537	Spring Sprouts, or English Rape.	Per oz.	1/4 lb.	Per lb.
	per qt., 25 cts.			
1538	Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75



SWISS CHARD.

SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorconera*. *Scorzionwurzel*.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1541 <i>Scorzonera</i>	\$0 20	\$0 50	2 00

SORREL.

OSEILLE. *Acedera*. *Sauerampfer*.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1544 <i>Garden</i>	\$0 15	\$0 50	\$1 50

SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. *Zückerwurzel*.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

	Per oz.
1546 <i>Skirret</i>	\$0 30

SPINACH.

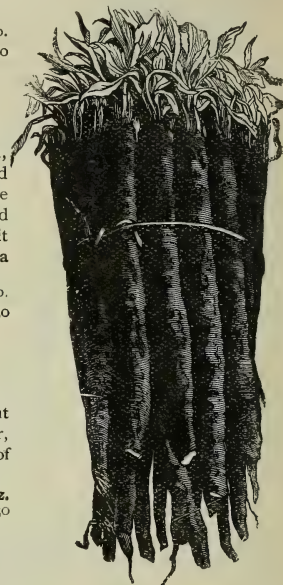
EPINARDS. *Espinaca*. *Spinat*.

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

	Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1566 <i>Round Viroflay (Thick Leaved)</i> . Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
1570 <i>Round-Leaved</i> . A standard sort	10	15	40
1571 <i>Lettuce-Leaved</i> . Popular French sort	10	15	40
1573 <i>Curled-Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale</i> . Large, tender leaves; fine	10	15	40
1575 <i>Round Flanders</i> . Excellent and productive	10	15	40
1577 <i>Long-Standing (Round Thick-Leaved)</i> . Dark green; the longest standing before running to seed	10	15	40
1578 <i>Prickly</i> . Vigorous and hardy	10	15	40
1579 <i>New Zealand Summer</i> . Distinct; grows well during hot weather.	10	30	1 00



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.



SCORZONEI A.

N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 14, 1893.

We have had the Terra-Cotta and the Lemon Blush Tomatoes ripe now for about a month. The Lemon Blush I regard the best yellow tomato I have ever grown. I do not think we have found one uneven fruit upon any of the plants. I prefer it sliced to any of the many sorts we grow. Terra-Cotta is well named, for its color is peculiar, a salmon brick color. The plant seems to have the resistant character of the Peach, and the fruit is larger than the Peach. It is peculiarly destitute of any hard core, and while it is not suited for a shipping tomato, it is a step in the right direction. It is the least acid of any we have. I am inclined to think it will can well, as it is just about the size to can whole, and would not be mutilated to cut out cores; but it has none.

I find it almost as productive as the Little Pear-shaped Tomato.
(Signed) W. F. MASSEY.

SQUASH.

COURGE. *Calabaza.* Speiße Kürbis.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1583	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1585	Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	10	25	75
1586	Early Mammoth White Bush. Very large	10	25	75
1588	Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct; best for summer	10	25	75
1589	Summer Crookneck, Long Green Striped	10	25	75
1589a	Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above	10	25	75
1590	Egg-Plant Bush Squash. A white-fleshed Bush variety; oval in shape; suitable for frying like Egg-Plant	10	25	75
1590a	Cocozell Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape, green and white striped; an excellent summer sort	10	25	75
1591	Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable either for fall or winter	10	25	75
1592	Golden Custard. Mammoth strain of the Golden Bush. A valuable new bush variety; golden yellow flesh; fine quality	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1593	Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	10	25	75
1594	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	10	25	75
1595	The Faxon. (New.) Medium size; very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality per pkt., 20 cts. .	10	25	75
1596	Turban. Orange yellow flesh, of good flavor	10	25	75
1597	Low Bay State. With hard, blue shell; for fall and winter	10	25	75
1598	Butman. Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late	10	25	75
1599	Salem Valparaiso. Large, oblong, bright orange fruit of a delicate flavor	10	25	75
1600	Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort	10	25	75
1601	Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	10	25	75
1602	Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter	10	25	75
1603	Red Japan Small Turban. Fine, small, bright red, winter sort	10	25	75
1604	Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific	10	25	75
1605	White Chestnut. In the form of the Hubbard; as dry as a boiled chestnut	10	25	75
1606	Brazil Sugar. Yellow, warted skin; oblong in shape and a first-rate Squash for summer or fall	10	25	75
1607	Red China. Small size; red skin and orange-yellow flesh	10	25	75
1608	French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden yellow flesh of good quality	20	50	1 50
1609	Pincapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort	10	25	75
1610	Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort, green skin	10	25	75
1611	Winter Crookneck. Good keeper, with yellow skin	10	25	75
1612	The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality	10	25	75
1613	Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow	20	50	1 50



ENGLISH VEGETABLE MARROW.



ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

1614	English. White flesh, outside yellow; grows about nine inches long; ribbed	15	30	1 00
1615	Italian (<i>Cocozella di Napoli</i>). Grows about twenty inches long, with a diameter of three or four inches. Skin smooth, dark green, marbled yellow or paler green. In Italy it is eaten when quite young	10	25	75

TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Liebesapfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window, when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when weather is warm and settled, shading from sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Skillful cultivators, by selecting and hybridizing, have greatly improved the Tomato.



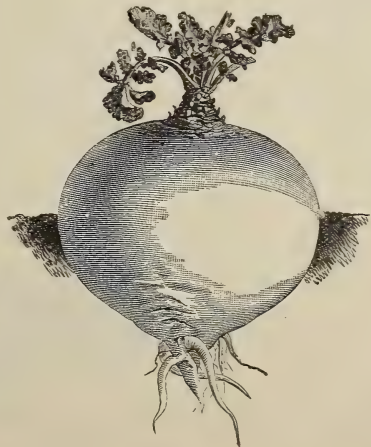
		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb
1620	Thorburn Terra-Cotta. See Novel- ties, page 8 per pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 60	\$1 50	\$6 00
1622	Thorburn Lemon Blush. See Novel- ties, page 8 per pkt., 10 cts.	60	1 50	6 00
1625	Thorburn Long-Keeper. Bright red, early, very productive, and the longest- keeper of all Tomatoes per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80	3 00
1626	Thorburn New Jersey. One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red	30	80	3 00
1626a	Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation per pkt., 10 cts.	60	1 75	7 00
1627	Ignotum. Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties	25	75	2 50
1628	Paragon. Bright red, round; very productive	25	75	2 50
1629	Volunteer. Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red	25	75	2 50
1630	Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early, and resembles the Acme in appearance	30	80	3 00
1631	Cardinal. Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size	25	75	2 50
1632	Atlantic Prize. The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid	25	75	2 50
1632a	Early Red Apple. Early red smooth variety	25	75	2 50
1633	Perfection. (Livingston.) Early, regular and productive; red	25	75	2 50
1634	Favorite. (Livingston.) Large, smooth; productive and a good shipper	25	75	2 50
1635	Beauty. (Livingston.) Large, smooth, pinkish red; thick flesh, regular form	25	75	2 50
1635a	Stone. (Livingston.) One of the best introduced for years. It is very large, per- fectly smooth, and of a fine bright scarlet color	25	75	2 50
1636	Hovey. Fine red variety; resembles the Acme, of which it is a selection	25	75	2 50
1637	Acme. Medium, red; smooth and good	25	75	2 50
1638	Puritan. Large, smooth, bright scarlet; a favorite Boston market sort	25	75	2 50
1639	Chemin. Of French origin. A fine, large, bright scarlet, smooth sort	25	75	2 50
1640	Early Advance. Bright red; medium-sized, smooth, solid; very early	25	75	2 50
1641	Mikado. Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red	30	80	3 00
1642	Royal Red. A first-class main crop variety; skin and flesh intense red color	25	75	2 50
1643	Trophy, Large. Very solid, and good in every way; standard late sort, and grown very extensively for canning	25	75	2 50
1649	Lorillard. A splendid sort for forcing under glass, as well as for outdoor culture; bright glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early	25	75	2 50
1655	Conqueror. Very early; fruit of medium size	25	75	2 50
1659	Yellow Plum. Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1662	Large Yellow. Large, deeply ribbed	25	75	2 50
1664	Peach. Resembling a peach; beautiful for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality is excellent	20	60	2 00
1668	Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color; is useful to contrast with other sorts	40	1 00	4 00
1672	Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	40	1 00	4 00
1675	Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color	40	1 00	4 00
1678	Red Pear-Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	25	75	2 50
1682	Red Currant. Very small and handsome; for preserves	50	1 25	5 00
1684	Upright Station Tree. The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner, and is well adapted to pots per pkt., 10 cts.	75	2 00	8 00
1685	Strawberry (Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit, in clus- ters; used for preserves	25	75	2 50

TURNIP.

NAVET. Nabo. Rüben.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1769 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

		Per oz.	¼lb.	Per lb.
1705	Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest varieties	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1707	White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet	10	25	75
1708	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth, pure white	10	25	75
1709	White Model. Shape perfectly globular; snow-white	10	25	75
1715	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	10	20	50
1718	German Teltow. Small, early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well	10	30	1 00
1720	Cow-Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot	10	25	75
1722	Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular flat fall sort	10	20	50
1724	Red-Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market.	10	20	50
1726	White Norfolk. Globular, late, solid	10	20	50
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	10	20	50
1730	White Flat or Globe. Large English white variety	10	20	50
1733	White French or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	10	25	75
1738	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	10	20	50
1742	Green Globe. Very large white-fleshed sort	10	25	75
1744	Green Barrel. Very large; white flesh	10	25	75
1748	Long White Tankard. A good keeper	10	20	50
1750	Yellow Malta. Early and of fine flavor	10	25	75
1751	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	10	25	75
1753	Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort	10	25	75
	Per oz. ¼lb. Per lb.			
1758	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1763	Yellow Finlan i. Small, early, flat and distinct	10	30	1 00
1764	Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid	10	25	75
1765	Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well	10	25	75
1767	Montmagny. Yellow, purple-top; first-class sort	10	25	75
1769	Improved Ruta-Baga. Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific	10	20	50
1770	Champion Purple-Top Ruta-Baga.	10	20	50
1772	White Ruta-Baga. Large and productive	10	20	60
1774	Laing Ruta-Baga. One of the earliest, and keeps well	10	20	50
1776	Seven Top. For greens	10	15	40



RUTA BAGA.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.:

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1892.

I have been very much pleased with the English and French Mushroom Spawn that I bought of you. I tried it with four other brands, and find yours the best. (Signed)

J. PELLIEUX, Manager,
Augte. Delmasure & Co.,
NEW YORK AND PARIS.

FRUIT SEEDS.


		Per oz.	Per lb.
Apple Seed, American	per bushel, \$6 .		\$0 25
" French Crab	per 100 lbs., \$30 .		35
Apricot Pits	" \$15 .		20
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb	" \$35 .		40
" Black Mazzard	" \$12 .		20
" Domestic	" \$7 .		15
Currants, Red Dutch		\$0 20	1 50
" White Dutch		25	2 00
" Black		25	2 00
" Cherry		25	2 00
Gooseberry Seed, Red	per packet, 15 cents .	75	
" Yellow	" 15 cents .	75	
" Green	" 15 cents .	75	
Peach Pits (natural pits)	per bushel, \$2 .		10
Pear Seed		20	1 50
Plum Pits, Green Gage	per 100 pounds, \$15 .		20
" Damson, for grafting	" \$15 .		20
" Myrobolan	" \$20 .		25
" Domestic	" \$10 .		15
Quince Seed		20	1 50
Raspberry Seed	per packet, 10 cents .	20	1 50
Strawberry, Mixed	" 10 cents .	50	5 00
" Red Alpine	" 10 cents .	75	

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

(See also Tree Seeds.)


		Per lb.
Arbor-vitæ, American	Thuja occidentalis	\$2 00
Barberry, Common	Berberis vulgaris	1 00
" Purple-leaved	Berberis folio-purpurea	2 00
Broom, Scotch	Genista scoparia	50
Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus	1 00
Cornelian Cherry	Cornus mascula	75
Furze or Gorse	Ulex Europæa	60
Hawthorn	Cratægus Oxyacantha	60
Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia	Gleditschia triacanthos	40
" Yellow	Robinia pseudacacia	40
Norway Spruce	Picea excelsa	75
Osage Orange	Maclura aurantiaca	55
Privet, Japan	Ligustrum Japonicum	1 00
" Common Evergreen	Ligustrum vulgare	70
Sheep-berry (Black Haw)	Viburnum prunifolium	1 05

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

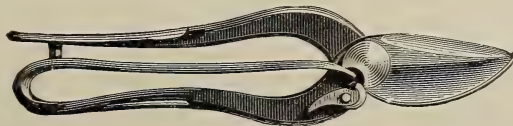
 Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices, see body of Catalogue.

Beans, Refugee.	Melon, Vine Orange or Mango.	Pepper, Sweet Mountain.
" Asparagus Pole.	Martynia.	Giant Emperor.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Tomato, Yellow Plum.
Brussels Sprouts, best French.	Onion, White Portugal.	" Red Cherry.
Cabbage, Red.	" Queen, and others.	" Strawberry.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	Pepper, Chili.	" Yellow Cherry.
Cauliflower.	" Celestial.	" Peach.
Gherkin.		

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

 For prices and cultural directions for these vegetables, see body of Catalogue.

Amarantus Caudatus.	Corn Salad.	Lettuce.	Roquette.
Borage.	Curled Cress.	Mustard.	Sorrel.
Burnet.	Dandelion.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Water Cress.
Celery.	Endive.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.	



Perfection Pruning-Shears—The Best of All.

	Each		Each
No. 1, 7 inches	\$2 00	No. 3, 9 inches	\$3 00
No. 2, 8 inches	2 50	No. 4, 10 inches	3 50

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

These assortments contain only the most approved and choicest sorts, such as we confidently recommend as sure to give satisfaction. The quantities in the various assortments are carefully arranged to suit large and small gardens, and purchasers may thus be free from the doubt often felt as to the proper quantity to buy.

NAMES.	VARIETIES.	No. 1. \$5. By Mail, \$5.75.	No. 2. \$10. By Mail, \$11.50.	No. 3. \$18. By Mail, \$21.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee			1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Golden-eyed Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	"Pride of Newtown"	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Horticultural Pole	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	King of the Garden Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Egyptian, Edmand,	of each 1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Half Long Blood		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	All-Seasons	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Drumhead Savoy	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn R. Dutch Stone-Head, for pickl g	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early French Forcing	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half Long Danvers	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large Seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White-Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Green Prolific		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Black Pekin				½ oz.
Endive	Green-Curled, Broad-Leaved	of each ½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Dwarf Scotch		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Deacon Cabbage	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Thorburn Mkt. Gar. Private Stock	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Jenny Lind	1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Long Island Beauty	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin Imperial	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Density	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Red Wethersfield		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Maltese Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra Early	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Advancer	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England, Heroine	of each 1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cluster			½ oz.	½ oz.
Radish	Roman Carmine	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Early White Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Long-Standing	¼ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Perfect Gem	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	New Jersey	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Long-Keeper	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cardinal	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Lemon Blush	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnip	Red-Top Strap-Leaf, Yellow Globe, of each.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Egg		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	Five varieties		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.



FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing *at least* three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A little White Clover is a useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking-in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring, before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE. For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass, Central Park Mixture. For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices per bus., \$3.50.

French Mixed Lawn Grass. For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc.; this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) per qt., 25 cents; per bus., \$4.50.

Write for our circular containing formulæ for permanent pastures and meadows to suit every kind of soil and situation.

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving meadows, pastures and lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of grass seeds, and we trust our customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which by many is believed to be about the only grass to be sown.

Grass mixtures for the formation of permanent pastures, etc., are made to order, according to soil and location. Write for our circular containing formulae to meet all requirements.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.



AGROSTIS VULGARIS. (Red-top Grass)

Agrostis canina. (*Rhode Island Bent Grass.*) A valuable grass for lawns. Sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 45. (12 lbs. to bus.) . . . \$0 25 \$20 00

Agrostis stolonifera. (*Florin, or Creeping Bent Grass.*) Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door-yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.) . . . 25 18 00

Agrostis vulgaris. (*Red-top Grass.*) A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity per acre as above. (14 lbs. to bus.) . . . 15 8 00

FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS, absolutely clean seed . . . 25 14 00

Aira caespitosa. (*Hassock Grass.*) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . 25 20 00

Aira flexuosa. (*Wood Hair Grass.*) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . 20 15 00

Alopecurus agrestis. (*Slender Fox-tail Grass.*) An annual late-flowering Grass. 20 lbs. to the acre . . . 30 25 00

Alopecurus pratensis. (*Meadow Fox-tail Grass.*) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre . . . 25 22 00

Ammophila arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Anthoxanthum odoratum. (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass.*) For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. From 2 to 5 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts . . . 60 55 00

Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass.*) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre . . . 20 15 00

Avena elatior. (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass.*) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.) . . . 25 18 00

Avena flavescens. (*Yellow Oat Grass.*) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre . . . Per lb. Per 100 lbs. \$0 80 \$70 00

Beach Grass. See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Bermuda Grass. (*Cynodon dactylon.*) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable), or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application, we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state the number of pounds required. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre . . .

Blue Grass, Canada. See *Poa compressa*.

" " **English.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

" " **Kentucky.** See *Poa pratensis*.

" " **Texas.** See *Poa arachnifera*.

Bromus inermis. (*Awnless Brome Grass.*) A valuable forage plant for light, dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 35 to 40 lbs. to acre . . . 35 30 00

Bromus mollis. (*Soft Chess.*) Suited to sandy land, where it is more at home than many grasses of better quality . . . 18 13 00



ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. (*Sweet Vernal Grass.*)

GRASS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

Bromus pratensis. (*Meadow Brome Grass.*) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre Per lb. Per 100 lbs.
\$0 25 \$18 00



CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS.

Bromus Schraderi. (*Rescue Grass.*) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre . . . 30 25 00

Calamagrostis arenaria. (*Beach Grass.*) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. Is of no agricultural value 40 35 00

Cynosurus cristatus. (*Crested Dog's-tail Grass.*) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre 40 35 00

Dactylis glomerata. (*Orchard Grass.*) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it

is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.) Per lb. Per 100 lbs.
\$0 20 \$14 00

Dog's-tail. See *Cynosurus cristatus*.

Festuca duriuscula. (*Hard Fescue.*) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality and thrives well in dry situations, where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre 20 12 00

Festuca elatior. (*Tall Fescue.*) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky sea-coasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than *F. pratensis*. 40 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Festuca heterophylla. (*Various-leaved Fescue.*) A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. 40 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00



FESTUCA PRATENSIS.

Festuca ovina. (*Sheep's Fescue.*) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. 35 lbs. to acre

Festuca pratensis (*Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass.*) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre 25 17 00

Per lb. 100 lbs.

Festuca rubra. (*Red Fescue.*) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted

for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre . . . 25 18 00

Festuca tenuifolia. (*Slender Fescue.*) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre 30 25 00

Fox-tail. See *Alopecurus pratensis*.

Holcus lanatus. (*Meadow Soft Grass.*) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to bus.) 20 16 00

Hungarian Grass. See *Panicum Germanicum*.

Johnson Grass. See *Sorghum Halepense*, page 54.


DACTYLIS GLOMERATA.
(Orchard Grass.)

Per lb. Per 100 lbs.
\$0 20 \$15 00



FESTUCA OVINA. (Sheep's Fescue.)

GRASS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs
Lolium Italicum. (<i>Italian Rye Grass.</i>) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre		
	\$o 18	\$13 00
Lolium perenne. (<i>English Rye Grass.</i>) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre		
	15	10 00
Oat Grass. See <i>Avena elatior</i> .		
Orchard Grass. See <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> .		
Phalaris arundinacea. (<i>Reed Canary Grass.</i>) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre.		
	50	45 00
Panicum Germanicum. (<i>Hungarian Grass.</i>) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bus. to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.)		
	10	3 00
Phleum pratense. (<i>Timothy.</i>) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.)		
Price variable, from \$2.60 to \$3.50 per bus.		
Poa aquatica. (<i>Water Meadow Grass.</i>) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre		
	35	30 00
Poa arachnifera. (<i>Texas Blue Grass.</i>) A most valuable perennial pasture grass for the south, lasting indefinitely. A much more rapid grower than the Kentucky Blue Grass. Has proved hardy as far as Kansas. The seed is very light; about 6 lbs. to the bus. Per oz., 25 cents		
	2	50
Poa compressa. (<i>Canada Blue Grass.</i>) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened wiry stems. Because of its creeping root-stalks it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil		
	20	\$12 00
Poa nemoralis. (<i>Wood Meadow Grass.</i>) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre		
	45	40 00
Poa pratensis. (<i>Kentucky Blue Grass.</i>) It is also known as <i>Green Grass</i> , <i>June Grass</i> , etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. 2 bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown. (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed		
	Per lb. 20	Per 100 lbs. 12 00
Poa trivialis. (<i>Rough-stalked Meadow Grass.</i>) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. to the acre		
	25	20 00
Red Top. See <i>Agrostis vulgaris</i> .		
Rhode Island Bent Grass. See <i>Agrostis canina</i> .		
Rye Grass. See <i>Lolium Italicum</i> and <i>Lolium perenne</i> .		
Sweet Vernal Grass. See <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> .		
Timothy. See <i>Phleum pratense</i> .		



GRASS SEED MIXTURES

FOR MEADOW AND PASTURE.

For every different kind and condition of soil there is a large number of grasses, either indigenous or introduced, which are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early, and others so late, that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in, there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. From these considerations the importance of sowing many varieties for pasture or meadow purposes will be apparent. On application we will mail circular containing formulæ for the following conditions:

MEADOW MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

- No. 1. On good land, neither too dry nor too wet.
- No. 2. For high and dry land.
- No. 3. On wet, late land.

PASTURE MIXTURES FOR ONE ACRE.

- No. 4. On good land, neither too wet nor too dry.
- No. 5. On dry land.
- No. 6. On wet land.

CLOVERS.

Alfalfa. (*Lucerne*.) This is the same as *Lucerne*. It requires a deep rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre \$0 20 \$15 00



TRIFOLIUM REPENS. (White Clover.)

Alsike Clover. (*Trifolium hybridum*.) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre 25 20 00

Bokhara Clover. (*Melilotus alba*.) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre 35 30 00

Crimson Clover. (*Trifolium incarnatum*.) An annual, with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer, it furnishes an early green fodder the following season; largely sown in Virginia. 20 lbs. to the acre 25 13 00

Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 53.

Mexican Clover. (*Richardsonia scabra*.) See page 53.

Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (*Anthyllis Vulneraria*.) A deep-rooted herbaceous hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre 35 30 00

Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover. (*Trifolium pratense*.) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under. Price variable.

Medium Red Clover. (*Trifolium pratense*.) Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for cattle, sheep and horses; especially valuable in moist locations. Price variable.

White Clover. (*Trifolium repens*.) Valuable for lawns and pastures Price variable. 30 25 00

Yellow Trefoil. (*Medicago lupulina*.) This may be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover; 15 lbs. to the acre 20 13 00

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Canary, best Sicily. (<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>)	\$0 10	\$6 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	6 00
Hemp. (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	10	5 00
Lettuce Seed per oz., 5 cents .	25	
Maw, Blue Poppy. (<i>Papaver Rhæas</i>)	15	
Millet, American, or German, (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	10	4 00
" White French	15	10 00
" Red French	20	
Rape, English. (<i>Brassica Napus</i>)	15	9 00
" German. "	Per lb. 100 lbs.	
"	\$0 10 \$6 00	
Rough Rice. (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	15 8 00	
Vetches for Pigeons	10 6 00	
Prepared Food for Mocking-Birds . per bottle, 35c.		
Gravel for Cages per quart, 6c.		
Cuttle-fish Bone per pound, 50c.		
Sunflower Seed for Parrots. Lb., 10c.; 100 lbs., \$6.50.		

ESCULENT PLANTS AND ROOTS.


Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal Doz. Per 100		
(2 yrs.) . per 1,000, \$6.50	\$1 00	
" " Palmetto, per 1,000, \$7.50	1 00	
" " Barr's Mammoth		
. per 1,000, \$7.50	1 00	
Chive Plants per bunch, 25 cents.		
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , Chinese Yam), 4 to 7 inches long	\$0 75 4 00	
Horseradish Roots. Cut in pieces	20 75	
Jerusalem Artichoke. qt., 20c.; bus., \$4		
Rhubarb Roots each, 10 cts.	1 00	
Sea Kale Roots	1 00	
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>) each, 30c.	3 00	
Onion Sets, etc. See page 29.		



KIDNEY VETCH, OR SAND CLOVER.

CEREALS.

*** Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvas bags, which we can supply at following rates: One-half bushel, 15 cents; one bushel, 18 cents; two bushels, 20 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.*

 The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

BARLEY (43 lbs to bushel)—

Champion Vermont. An early and prolific variety Per qt. Per bus.
\$0 15 \$1 50



BUCKWHEAT (48 lbs. to bushel)—

American Silver-Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common 15 1 25

New Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety 15 1 50

CORN (56 lbs. to bushel), all northern raised sorts—

Blunt's Prolific. Valuable for fodder Per ear Per 100 ears Per qt. Per bus.
\$0 05 \$3 00 \$0 15 \$2 00

Chester County Mammoth. Very large, late, yellow Dent 05 4 00 15 1 75

Early Yellow Canada. (Flint) 05 3 00 15 1 75

Golden Dent. Farmer's Favorite 05 3 00 15 1 75

Golden Beauty. (Dent.) Large and productive 05 3 00 15 1 75

Golden Dew-Drop. (Yellow Flint.) Early 05 3 00 15 1 75

Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; white Dent 05 3 00 15 2 25

King Philip. Early dark yellow Flint 05 3 00 15 1 75

Long White Flint, or Sanford. 05 3 00 15 1 60

Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain 05 3 00 15 1 75

Long Yellow. (Flint.) Standard sort 05 3 00 15 1 75

Mammoth White Surprise. Is very large, dented; deep grain 05 3 00 15 1 75

Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong-growing corn, with exceedingly large ears and grain 05 3 00 15 1 75

Queen of the Prairie, or Pride of the North. Very early Dent; eastern grown 05 3 00 15 1 75

Leaming Early. Large, deep grain, bright yellow 05 3 00 15 1 60

White Pearl 05 3 00 15 1 75

Wisconsin White Dent. 05 3 00 15 1 75

Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it both for fodder and ensilage purposes 05 3 50 15 1 75

Virginia Horse-Tooth. For fodder. 1 75

Sweet Fodder-Corn. (Measured bushel) 2 50

Pop-Corn. In ears, per lb., 10 cents . . . Per lb. 100 lbs.

OATS, Drogheda Irish Imported. A valuable foreign strain \$0 10 \$6 00

Clydesdale. (American) 10 3 50

American White price variable, from 60 to 75 cents per bushel.

RYE (56 lbs. to bushel)—

Winter Excelsior per qt., 15 cts.; per bus., \$1.25.

WHEAT (60 lbs. to bushel)—

Fultz (Bald) \$0 10 \$1 75

Fife 10 1 75


Improved Clawson 10 1 75

Lancaster 10 1 75

Carman, No. 1. By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Mother parent Armstrong.

Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, bearded; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, reddish or dark amber. Straw very strong and of medium height. As early as rye. Thought to be very hardy 25 4 00

Carman, No. 52. Pure wheat cross, the original of which was Armstrong, crossed and re-crossed through several generations. Heads symmetrical, broad; brown chaff, nearly beardless. Medium to ripen. Light amber kernels, four to a breast; nine breasts to a side. The breasts are often double 30 5 00

 Also, New York Spring Wheat at market price.

TWO PLANTS FOR SANDY LAND.

Under the above title the Michigan Agricultural College gives the results of experiments with Spurry and Flat Pea. From this publication we extract the following brief descriptions:

SPURRY (SPERGULA ARVENSIS).

Spurry is an annual plant, extensively cultivated in Europe as a winter pasture for cattle and sheep. Milch cows and sheep fed on it are said to yield superior milk, butter and mutton. It grows so well on poor, dry, sandy soil that it has been called "the clover of sandy lands." If sown in March, and then again in May, and afterwards in July, it will produce three crops upon the same field in one season. These three crops, if successively plowed under, will improve a barren soil so that it will now produce clover or winter grain. It is, therefore, recommended to all who are seeking a plant that will be a fertilizer for light, sandy soil, and at the same time be of real value for forage.



SPURRY.

The soil for Spurry requires the same preparation as for Clover. It should be sown at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre. It is in best condition for pasture from four to six weeks after sowing, and it may be sown every month from March to August. It is also valuable for "filling in" on pastures that have become thin. Per lb., 20 cents; 6 lbs. for \$1; 10 lbs. and over, @ 15 cents; 50 lbs. and over, @ 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

FLAT PEA (LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS).

"Can we find a plant that is perennial, that will not be cut down by pretty severe frosts, that roots so deeply as not to be injured by severe drouth, that yields superior forage for all farm stock, and that has valuable qualities as a fertilizer?"

It was while engaged in the search for such a plant that the attention of Prof. Clute was called to the Flat Pea, a perennial plant which, the introducer claims, answers all the requirements of the above question. The experiments made with it, while promising to justify these claims, have so far proved only the following facts:

On very poor, unimproved, sandy soil it makes a top growth of 6 to 8 inches and a root growth of 12 to 15 inches the first year. On sandy soil that has been cultivated it does much better. The tops are not easily cut down by frost, and the roots go through the winter well. One-year-old plants gave at the rate of 10,460 pounds of green forage per acre. This was fed liberally to cattle, and seemed to be greatly relished. It grows slowly at first, and needs care to keep down weeds.

A successful German planter of this seed has sent us the following directions for culture: The seed should be sown in spring, as soon as the weather permits. The plant should be cultivated on such land as is unfit for other cultivation on account of its hilly nature; good, deep culture furthers the development of the plants, but where there is a subsoil different from the upper stratum, the ploughing should not be too deep. The plant is susceptible to manuring, but stable manure should never be employed. If manure is required, phosphoric acid should be supplied. On soils poor in calcareous matter, lime or marl should be plentifully supplied. After preparing the soil thoroughly, three or four seeds should be hoed into it to a depth of one inch, accompanied by a few grains of barley. The seeds should be sown crosswise \times at a distance from each other of one foot, the barley serving merely as an indicator of where the seed has been sown. Like many plants that live for a very long time, *Lathyrus sylvestris* grows quite slowly at first, and, therefore, is easily ousted by weeds; it is, therefore, essential that the land should be carefully kept free from all weeds, etc.

Many cultivators, therefore, prefer to sow the seed on good garden soil in drills nine inches apart, and transplant the young plants in the following spring on the poor soil where they are intended to remain. Some barley is sown along with the seed in this case also, so as to enable the farmer to begin early with the weeding. The young plants will find no difficulty in taking root on the new soil, and the plant is able to produce, even on very inferior soil, great quantities of the most valuable fodder, the roots developing to an enormous extent. Price, 30 cents per oz., \$3 per lb.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

Gentlemen—Your Gilt-Edge Cauliflower has been, and still is, better than any other kind I ever planted. Have cut this fall heads 11 and 12 inches in diameter, and perfect in every way. The season has been bad, but the cauliflower is excellent.

Yours truly,

MAX A. GUELKE.

HIGHLAND FALLS, Orange Co., N. Y., November 1, 1893.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
HATCH EXPERIMENT STATION, HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
AMHERST, MASS., January 24, 1893.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

Gentlemen—We are glad to inform you that we have found your Gilt-Edge Cauliflower the most satisfactory of the many varieties we have tried.

Very truly yours,

S. T. MAYNARD.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

ASPERULA ODORATA. (*Waldmeister*.) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

BEANS—Common English Horse Beans. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Soja hispida. (*Soja Bean*.) Resembling a bean; the haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen-colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

BROOM CORN—Long-Brush Evergreen. Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7. **California Golden Long-Brush.** Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM, SCOTCH. (*Genista scoparia*.) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

BURNET—Common Field. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

✓ **CAPER TREE.** (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salad. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 25 cts.

CHICORY—Large-Rooted. A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well

developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

✓ **COTTON—Sea Island.** Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

✓ **Tennessee Upland.** 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

COW PEAS. Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. 1½ bushels to the acre. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$2.50 to \$3.

DHOORA—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.

ESPARSETTE. See *Onobrychis sativa*.

✓ **ESPARTO GRASS.** (*Stipa tenacissima*.) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., 75 cents.

FENUGREEK. An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 25 cents.

FLAT PEA. (*Lathyrus sylvestris*.) See description, page 51. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

✓ **FLAX SEED.** Price variable.

FURZE. (*Ulex Europæa*.) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

GUINEA GRASS. See Sorghum.

GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.

HOP SEED. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 85 cts.

INDIGO SEED. (*Indigofera tinctoria*.) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

IRIS PABULARIA. A foliage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The leaves, twelve to sixteen inches long and produced three or four times in one season, are eaten by cattle, either green or dried. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, very early the following spring where they are to remain. It is doubtful if it will prove hardy in the northern states, but it should certainly be tested in California and in our dry southwestern region. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$2.

JAPAN CLOVER. See *Lespedeza striata*.

JERUSALEM CORN. See Sorghum.

✓ **JUTE.** An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed, and also for coarse wearing apparel. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely sown in our southern states. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover. See Clovers, page 49.

LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS. See Flat Pea.

LENTILS—Best Imported. Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons, and are largely used for soups. Per lb., 25 cents.



SOJA BEAN.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.



WHITE LUPINS.

LESPEDEZA STRIATA. (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about twelve inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 35 cents; per 100 lbs., \$25.

LIQUORICE. (*Glycyrrhiza glabra.*) Seed in pods, per oz., 20 cents.

LUPINS—Blue. Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

White. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

Yellow. Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

MADDER. (*Rubia tinctoria.*) A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnishes a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a good green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 80 cents.

MADIA SATIVA. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching, p. 54.

ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA. (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$10.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca.*) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 43.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria spicata.*) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

PEAS—Canadian Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per quart, 15 cents; per bushel, \$1.50.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The plant from which insect-powder is made in Europe. Per oz., \$1.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes about thirty-five per cent. of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$1.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass. (*Urtica nivea.*) This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the south for its fiber. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton floating in a tub of lukewarm water, and transferring it to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way, and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with earth, and they will start in every direction, completely covering the field in a very short time. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$7.

RAPE, English. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

REANA LUXURIANS. (*Teosinte.*) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, in growth resembling Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

RICHARDSONIA SCABRA. (Mexican Clover.) Expected.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis.*) Used as Pepper Grass. Per oz., 20 cents.

SERADELIA. A valuable forage plant, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings, in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$14.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

SORGHUM—

Early Amber Sugar-Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar-Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.



SAINFOIN.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.



SERADELLA.

SORGHUM—continued.

Yellow Branching. (*Yellow Millo Maize.*) Is tall, stooling from the ground like the White Branching, but not so much. It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$3.

White Branching. (*White Millo Maize.*) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. One of the most valuable forage plants for tropical climates. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$3.

Kaffir Branching Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine, but distinctly different in habit from all others of that class. The plant is low, stocky, perfectly erect. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

White-Seeded. (*Dhaura, or Guinea Corn.*) Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Jerusalem Corn. One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about three feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass.*) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September, at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$11.

SPURRY. (*Spergula arvensis.*) See description, page 51. Per lb., 20 cents; 6 lbs. for \$1; 10 lbs. and upwards, @ 15 cents per lb., 50 lbs. and upwards, @ 10 cents per lb.; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.50.

TEASELS—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$13.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TOBACCO SEED—Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Conqueror. A superb bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, White-Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cts.; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-Leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of the yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tennessee Red. Excellent for dark strips and wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tuckahoe. Preferable to most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color, and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fiber. Per oz., 30 cents; per lb., \$3.

Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

VETCHES—Spring. Sown broadcast like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania aquatica*). A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. Stock of all descriptions are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. The Indians of the lake region of the northwest made great use of this Zizania as an article of food, gathering it by beating it off into their canoes, and curing it for winter food. DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.—"Put the rice in coarse linen or cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water which is from six inches to five feet deep, in soft mud bottom. It is useless sowing this seed except on a mud bottom, or on low, marshy places which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible." Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$17.

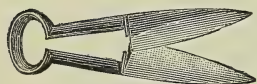
WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 30 cents.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

Asparagus Knives, BEST ENGLISH (Saw Blade)	2 sizes, \$1.00 and \$1.50	Each
AMERICAN. Useful also for removing docks, dandelions, etc., from lawns		35
Atomizer, WOODASON'S LIQUID. See cut, page 59		2 00
THE "STOTT" PATENT SPRAYER. Gives a spray resembling mist		1 00
Bellows, WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. (See cut, p. 59)	\$1, \$2 and \$3	3 00
JOOSTEN'S MAGAZINE. For distributing plant and insect powders		3 50
Bill and Brush Hooks, for heavy pruning with one hand		\$1.50 to 2 00
Canes, BAMBOO, 7 to 10 feet long; useful for plant sticks.	\$1.25 per 100, \$9 per 1,000 .	
Dibbles, ALL IRON. See cut, page 59		35
Forks, DIGGING OR SPADING	\$1.00 to 1 50	
HAY OR STABLE	75 to 1 25	
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED	60 to 1 00	
MANURE, Long and Short-Handled	1 00 to 1 50	
Fumigator, "EUREKA." For fumigating with tobacco stems. No. 1, holds ½ peck stems		1 50
No. 2, holds 1 peck stems		2 00
No. 3, " ¾ bushel stems		2 50
Garden Lines, FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet		75
Garden Reels, for above; of wrought iron, painted	75 cts. and 1 00	
Garden Pencils, INDELIBLE BLACK	\$1 per doz.	10
Grafting Wax, in ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages	40 cts. per lb.	
Grass Border Shears	\$2.25 to 2 75	
" " " with wheel	2 25	
Grass Edging Knives	\$1.50 to 2 00	
Grass Hooks or Sickles, BEST ENGLISH, welded back	35 to 70	
Hedge Shears, ENGLISH, 8 to 10-inch blade	1.50 to 3 00	
AMERICAN	1 25	
Hoes, AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled		50
DRAW OF CORN	60 cts. to 75	
GRUB	75 cts. to 1 00	
PRONG OR POTATO HOOK	75	
SCUFFLE, DUTCH OR PUSH	25 cts. to 85	
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers	50 cts. to 75	
Hose Menders. Useful articles for repairing rubber hose		10
Hyacinth Glasses, Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue.)		
Knives, ASPARAGUS, English (Saw-Blade)	2 sizes, \$1 and 1 50	
" American		35
BUDDING AND PRUNING, Best English	\$1.00 to 2 00	
GRASS EDGING	1 50 to 2 00	
Labels, WOODEN POT and GARDEN—		
	PLAIN Per 100 Per 1,000.	PAINTED Per 100 Per 1,000
4 inch	\$0 15 \$0 60	\$0 15 \$0 90
4½ inch	15 80	20 1 00
5 inch	15 90	20 1 25
6 inch	20 1 00	25 1 35
8 inch	40 3 50	50 4 00
12 inch	55 4 50	65 5 00
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE—3½ inch	10 60	15 90
6 inch	25 1 50	25 2 00
3½ inch, copper-wired	20 1 75	30 2 25
		Each
Lawn Rakes, ENGLISH or DAISY	\$2 50 to \$3 50	
STEEL WIRE		75
WOODEN. In several sizes	50 cts. to 75	
LAWN AND SCARIFYING		75
Mole Traps, OLMSTED'S IMPROVED		1 50
Moss, SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations, and serviceable in many ways	\$1.75 per bbl.	
Mats, STRAW. For covering frames. Size, 6 ft. by 6 ft.; large enough for two frames		1 50
Size, 3 ft. by 6 ft.		1 25
Peat, FIBROUS. For Orchids and other greenhouse plants	\$1.75 per bbl.	
ROTTED	\$1.75 per bbl.	

IMPLEMENTS AND REQUISITES—CONTINUED.

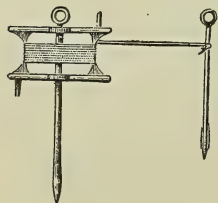
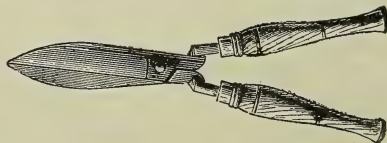
Plant Sticks , ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 feet	1½ cts. per running foot .	Each
“ “ “ 5 and 6 feet	2 cts. per running foot .	
Southern Canes , 7 to 10 feet long	\$1.25 per 100, \$9 per 1,000 .	
Pruner , “THE LEVIN.” The strongest hand-shear extant. It is made of the finest steel. Though but twice the size of our cut, and only 7 ounces in weight, it is so strong that it can cut through half an inch of dry oak. See cut, page 59		\$1 00
Pump , MYERS’ SPRAY. (See description, page 58)		4 50
Raffia , For tying	25 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$1.75 .	
Rakes , AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel; handled		40 cts. to 80
LAWN . See under Lawn Rakes.		
Rollers , See page 57.		
Saws , PRUNING, various sizes and kinds	70 cts. to	1 25
Scissors , GRAPE, Best English. For thinning the bunches	\$1 and	1 25
“ German		50
Flower Gatherers . For cutting and holding the flowers	75 cts. and	1 50
Scythes , ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, 36 and 38 inches	\$2.00 and	2 25
Scythe Stones , ROUND WELSH TALACRE	\$1.50 per doz.	15
Rifles , TRIPLE EMERY-COATED	\$1 per doz.	10
Shears , GRASS BORDER	\$2.25 to	2 75
“ “ with wheel		2 25
Hand Pruning , WISS’. Three sizes	\$1.50 to	2 00
Hedge . Four sizes	\$1.25 to	3 00
Pole Pruning , WISS’. Two sizes	\$2.50 and	3 00
Perfection Pruning . The best made. Four sizes. (See page 43)	\$2 to	3 50
Watch-Spring English Pruning	\$1.25 and	1 50
Sheep . (Spring Grass Shears.) Extra quality English; for trimming grass	75 cts. to	1 25
Shovels , AMES’ BEST CAST-STEEL. Square and diamond pointed; long or short handles	\$1 to	1 25
Spades , AMES’ BEST CAST-STEEL	\$1 and	1 25
Sprayers . (See page 58.)		
Sprinkling Barrel , Hand. (See cut, page 59.)		38 00
Syringes . (See page 58.)		
Thermometers . No. 1. SEIXE’S SELF-REGISTERING. Registers both heat and cold, indicating exactly how hot or how cold it has been since last notation. It is easily reset by a horse-shoe magnet, which accompanies each instrument. In black enameled cases		2 50
No. 2. PORCELAIN SCALE. 8 inches long; numbers and letters hand-painted.		1 00
No. 3. ORDINARY JAPANNED TIN CASE		30
No. 4. HOT-BED AND MUSHROOM-BED. Boxwood, with heavy brass tip; specially made for plunging. Plain red spirit columns		2 50
Trowels , SOLID SHANK, CAST STEEL, very strong	50 cts. to	60
Watering-Pots , FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized iron	6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts.,	2 00
Weeders , EXCELSIOR		15
LAWN . For removing docks, dandelions, etc.; can also be used as an Asparagus knife		35
HAZELTINE . (See cut, page 59.)		20
NOYES’ (See cut, page 59.)		25



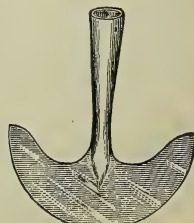
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. 75 cts. to \$1.25.



ENGLISH ASPARAGUS KNIFE. Two sizes, \$1 and \$1.50.

GARDEN REEL AND LINE.
75 cents to \$1. Line, 75 cents.FLOWER-GATHERER.
75 cts. and \$1.50.GRAPE SCISSORS.
\$1 and \$1.25.

HEDGE SHEARS. \$1.25 to \$3.

GRASS EDGING KNIFE.
\$1.50 to \$2.

SYRINGES, PUMPS, ETC.



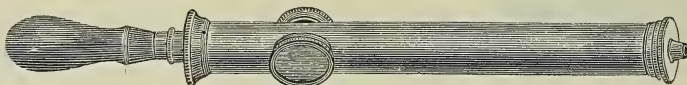
NO. 1, \$2.25.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.



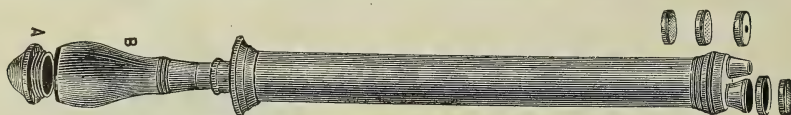
NO. 2, \$3.75.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel, as shown in cut. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.



NO. 3, \$5.50.

Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



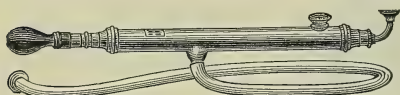
NO. 4, \$6.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



NO. 6, \$7.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Goose-Neck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.



Rubber Sprinkler. \$1.



Rubber Sprinkler.
Angle-Neck. \$1.

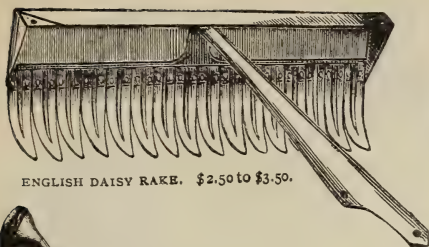
Myers' Bucket Brass Spray Pump, with agitator, complete with hose, Combination Fine and Coarse Spray and Solid Stream Nozzle. This Spray Pump is constructed of brass, and is not affected by the poisonous arsenites used for spraying. It is arranged so that the heavy work is done on the down stroke of the plunger and nothing on the up. It is thus very easy to operate, and has extraordinary power. It will throw a solid stream 50 feet, and is of unusual value for washing windows, etc. For spraying it is arranged so that it discharges a fine jet in bottom of bucket to keep the solution thoroughly mixed and agitated. The Pump is provided with a combination nozzle, and also with a Sprinkler for flowers, and will throw a spray as fine as mist or as coarse as required. For spraying large trees, an 8-foot pipe extension is supplied for 60 cents extra. (See cut, page 60.) Price complete, \$4.50.

The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.—This is an excellent combination, easily worked and very powerful, throwing a continuous stream for 50 feet with as little exertion as is required for the smallest syringe. By means of the hose attached, water, etc., may be drawn from a tank or stream, thus insuring a continuous flow. With the elbow joint attached, it is the most perfect apparatus for cleaning the under surface of leaves, etc. With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6; fixed elbow joint, 75 cents.

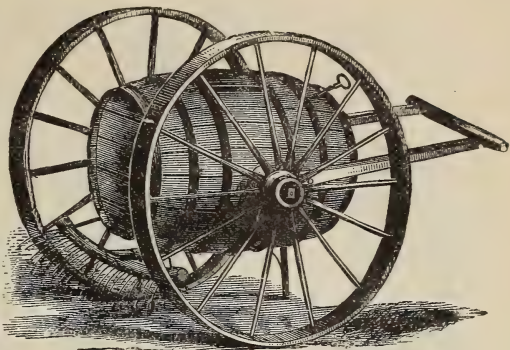
Rubber Sprinkler, for florists' use and window gardening, \$1.

Angle-Neck Rubber Sprinkler, \$1.

Woodason's Atomizer, for the application of all liquid insecticides, \$2.



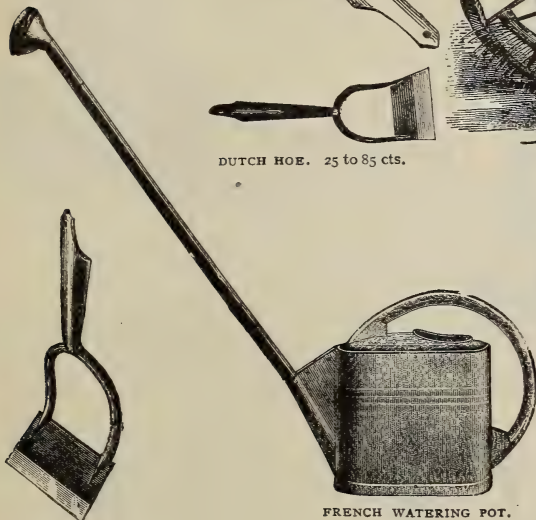
ENGLISH DAISY RAKE. \$2.50 to \$3.50.



SPRINKLING BARREL. \$38.



DUTCH HOE. 25 to 85 cts.



FRENCH WATERING POT.
\$1.50 to \$2.



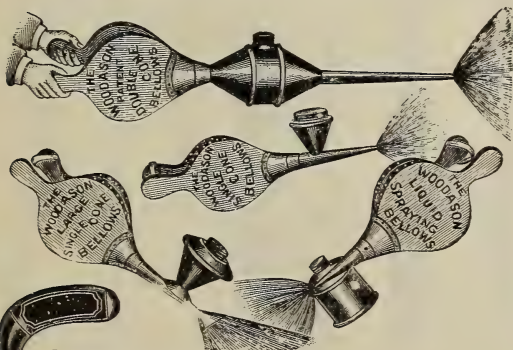
SCUFFLE HOE.
25 to 85 cts.



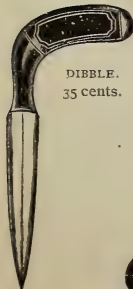
WATCH-SPRING PRUNING SHEARS. \$1.25 and \$1.50.



EXCELSIOR WEEDER. 15 cts.



WOODASON'S BELLOWES. \$1, \$2 and \$3.



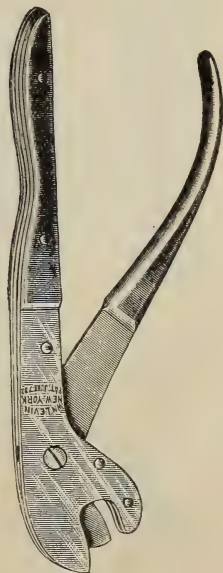
DIBBLE.
35 cents.



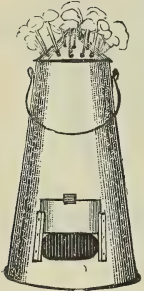
HAZELTINE WEEDER.
20 cents.



NOVES WEEDER. 25 cents.



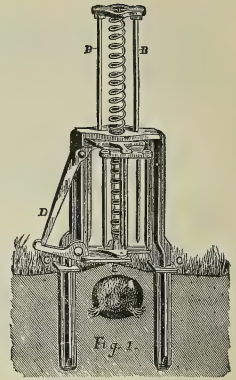
THE LEVIN PRUNER. \$1.



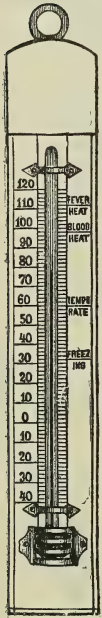
"EUREKA" FUMIGATOR.



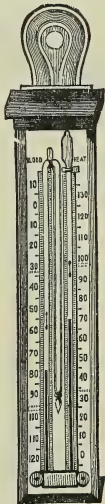
MYERS' BUCKET BRASS SPRAY PUMP. \$4.50.



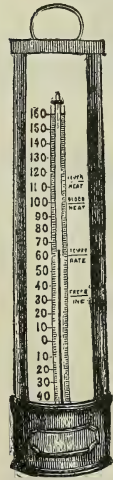
OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP. \$1.50



PORCELAIN THERMOMETER. \$1.



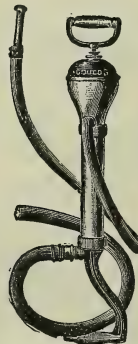
SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER. \$2.50.



TEN CASE, FIG. 1. THERMOMETER. 30 cents.



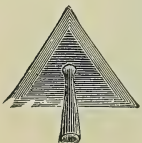
HOT-BED THERMOMETER. \$2.50.



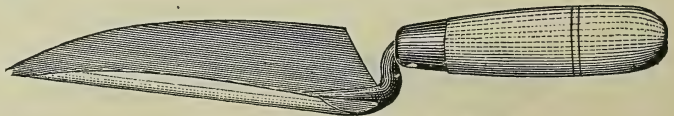
GOULD'S PORTABLE BRASS AQUAJECT. \$6.



BORDER SHEARS. \$2.25 to \$2.75.



TRIANGLE HOE. 50 to 75 cts.



CAST-STEEL GARDEN TROWEL. 50 to 60 cts.

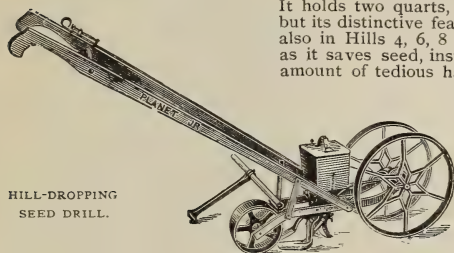
THE "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES.

These perfect tools are famous the world over. We cannot illustrate the whole line, which includes Horse-Hoes, Harrows, Celery Hillers, Potato Diggers, etc., but will send free a finely illustrated book. It is invaluable to every grower of seeds.

The "Planet Jr." Hill-Dropping Seed Drill.

This newest member of the "Planet Jr." family is the most reliable and accurate seed sower on the market. It holds two quarts, has force feed, and sows and covers any depth desired, but its distinctive feature is that it will not only sow perfectly in Drills but also in Hills 4, 6, 8 or 12 inches apart. This is a most important feature, as it saves seed, insures a regular, vigorous crop, and saves an immense amount of tedious hand labor in thinning out. Everybody who wants the best Seed Drill obtainable should buy this Drill.

Price, \$11.



HILL-DROPPING
SEED DRILL.

The "Planet Jr." Seed and Fertilizer Drill Combined.

This machine does all that the above tool does, and in addition sows Fertilizer in either Drills or Hills, and in any quantity, either above or below the seed. The Fertilizer hopper holds one peck. It is a perfect

combination for market gardeners and onion and berry growers. Price, \$16.

The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill.

This is unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. Has a Seed Drill, and is the same as the No. 2, except in size; holds one quart. The rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, cultivating, etc. The hoes work closely and safely all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. Cultivator teeth are admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. Taken as a whole, this combined tool is the nearest approach to perfection for use in a garden that can be devised in a single implement. Price, \$10.

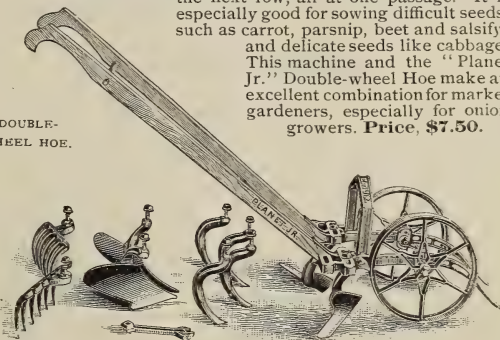
The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

This simple and accurate Drill has been the standard machine for years. It holds two and one-half quarts. Sows all garden seeds accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. It is especially good for sowing difficult seeds,

The "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe.

This tool is invaluable for all who raise onions or vegetables on an extensive scale, as it does the work of six to ten men with ordinary hand hoes. It can be used straddle the rows or between rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, cover seed, etc. The hoes cut close and clean, killing everything they meet. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow. They are useful for marking out. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. No vegetable grower can afford to be without it. Price, complete, \$7. Price, plain (one pair of hoes only), \$4.

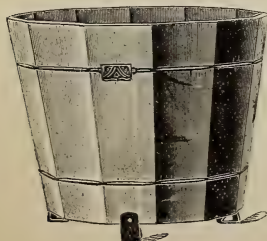
DOUBLE-
WHEEL HOE.



such as carrot, parsnip, beet and salsify, and delicate seeds like cabbage. This machine and the "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe make an excellent combination for market gardeners, especially for onion growers. Price, \$7.50.

The Fire-fly Single-wheel Hoe.

Great strength, easy running, simple combinations and variety of attachments are striking features of this favorite. Price, \$4.50.



COLUMBIA FLOWER TUBS.

The Tubs are made of the best pine lumber, which will keep for years without rotting. They are made of twelve staves, in tapered shape, held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected with substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened, by simply turning nut on handle.

			Each
12-in. diam. by 11-in. high			\$1 00
15 " " 14 " "			1 50
18 " " 16 1/2 " "			2 00
21 " " 18 1/2 " "			2 50
24 " " 20 1/2 " "			3 00

FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed. Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$35; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cts.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent.; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent.; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent.; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc.

Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

 Quantity required per acre on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton.

OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Ground Bone Meal. Very finely powdered 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.

" " **No. 3.** Coarser than the above per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per ton, \$40.

Crushed or Coarse Bone per 100 lbs., \$3; per ton, \$45.

Unleached Wood-Ashes per ton, \$22. In less quantities, \$2.50 per bag of 167 lbs.

Thorburn's Floralis or Concentrated Plant Food. Best Fertilizer for general use . . . 2-lb. boxes, 25 cts.

Sheep Manure, Pulverized. Good for lawns. 5-lbs., 30c.; 25-lbs., \$1.25; 50-lbs., \$2; 100-lb. bag, \$3; ton, \$45.

Bowker's Ammoniated Food for Flowers. Small packages, 15 cts. each; large packages, 25 cts. each.

INSECTICIDES. (INSECT DESTROYERS.)

- Fir-Tree Oil.** Destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. Dilute in the proportion of one pint to twenty gallons of water ½-pt., 40 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4. Per lb.
- Gishurst's Compound.** A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box per lb. box, 50 cts.
- Hellebore, White, Powdered.** An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, etc. May be applied dry by dusting on with bellows, or as a liquid mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 30 gallons of water . . . \$0 30
- Paris Green, Pure.** Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water it will prove effective against all chewing insects 30
- Little's Antipest.** A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water in the following proportions, it is effectual against—Greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gallons of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gallons; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gallons; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gallon ½ gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50
- London Purple.** As destructive to Insects as the Paris Green, and is more easily dissolved 25
- Slug Shot (Hammond's).** Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beet fly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use. 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; 100-lbs., \$4.
- Sulphur, Powdered.** Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. 10 lbs., 60 cts.; 100 lbs., \$4 10
- Tobacco Soap.** Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water, and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose-slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc per ½ lb. tin, 25 cts.
- Tobacco Dust.** If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose-lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50
- Tobacco Stems.** For fumigating plants infested with greenfly, etc., 100 lbs., \$2; bales of about 250 lbs., \$4.
- Whale-Oil Soap.** For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest them . . . In boxes of 2 lbs., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lb. keg, \$6.50.
- Bordeaux Mixture.** For all fungoid diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. It is prepared as follows: Dissolve 6 lbs. sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in 6 gallons of hot water; in another vessel slake 4 lbs. of fresh lime in 6 gallons of cold water. When both are cool, pour the two mixtures together and add 38 gallons of water. This, then, when all is thoroughly mixed, is ready for use, and may be applied at any time without injury to the foliage.
- Price for blue vitriol varies from 10 cts. to 15 cts. per lb., in quantities.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold-frames or boxes; if in cold-frames the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.



PICEA DOUGLASII.

the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25 cent packets may be ordered.

Under the new nomenclature some species formerly attached to *Abies* have been placed under *Picea*, which see.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies		\$0 50	\$6 00
amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir. 250 feet high	20	1 25
"	balsamea Balsam Fir	1 00	14 00
"	bracteata Leafy-bracted Silver Fir. Massive, deep green foliage	60	7 00
"	brachyphylla Short-leaved Fir	40	4 00
"	concolor California White Silver Fir	35	3 50
"	firma Japan Silver Fir. Very hardy; graceful pyramidal form	35	3 50
"	grandis Great Silver Fir of Oregon	50	6 00
"	magnifica Superb Silver Fir. 200 feet high; stately habit	75	9 00
"	Mertensiana California Hemlock Spruce	75	9 00
"	Mariesii A new Japanese Silver Fir	25	2 50
"	Nordmanniana Nordmann's Fir	50	6 00
"	nobilis Noble Fir; from California	10	60
"	pectinata European Silver Fir	25	2 50
"	Pinsapo Spanish Fir	90	12 00
"	sacchalinensis A tall pyramidal species from Japan	75	9 00
"	Veitchii A tall, slender, handsome tree, upwards of 100 feet high	20	1 50
Arctostaphylos	glauca Great-berried Manzanita	30	3 00
"	tomentosa	40	4 00
"	uva-ursi Bear-berry	40	4 00
Azalea	calendulacea Flame-colored Shrub (in pods)	40	4 00
"	viscosa White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods)	40	4 00
Buxus	sempervirens Evergreen Box	20	1 50


EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Cedrus	Atlantica argentea Mount Atlas Cedar	\$0 30	\$3 00
"	Deodara Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	40	4 00
"	Libani Cedar of Lebanon cones, 25 cents each	30	3 00
Chamaecyparis	(Retinospora) obtusa Japan Cypress. 75 to 100 feet	50	6 00
"	pisifera Japan Cypress. A much smaller variety than the above	50	6 00
Cotoneaster	buxifolia Hardy evergreen Box-leaved Shrub	25	2 50
Cryptomeria	Japonica Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to a great height	20	1 50
Cupressus	horizontalis Horizontal Cypress	20	1 50
"	Guadalupensis From California	40	4 00
"	Goveniana Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40	4 00
"	Lawsoniana Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cupresses	40	4 00
"	MacNabiana Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form	40	4 00
"	macrocarpa Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy	20	1 25
"	sempervirens Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen	20	1 25
"	thuyoides White Cedar (pods)	30	3 00
Juniperus	communis European Juniper	10	60
"	oxycedrus Sharp-leaved Cedar	10	1 00
"	prostrata Prostrate Cedar	10	60
"	Virginiana Red Cedar	10	50
Libocedrus	decurrens California White Cedar. Erect and compact-growing tree	40	4 50
Picea	Ajanensis A beautiful Japanese Fir	80	10 00
"	Alcoquiana Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir	75	9 00
"	Douglasii Douglas' Spruce	30	3 00
"	Engelmannii Engelmann's Spruce	75	8 00
"	excelsa Norway Spruce	15	75
"	Menziesii Menzies' Fir; most graceful	50	5 00
"	nigra Black Spruce	35	3 50
"	polita The "Tiger's-tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree	75	9 00
"	pungens Rocky Mountain or Colorado Blue Spruce	60	7 00
"	taxifolia Washington Silver Fir	40	4 00
"	Williamsonii (Pattoniana) Williamson's California Spruce	60	7 00
"	Yessoensis From Japan	90	12 00
Pinus	Aleppica French Pine	25	2 50
"	Austriaca Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; sombre and massive aspect	15	1 50
"	Bolanderii From California	75	8 00
"	Canariensis Canary Island Pine	30	3 00
"	Cembra Cembran Stone Pine	10	40
"	Cephalonica vera Greek Silver Fir	40	4 00
"	contorta Twisted Pine	75	8 00
"	Coulteri Coulter's California Pine	40	4 00
"	densiflora Japan Pine. Rapid-growing and hardy; very beautiful	35	3 50
"	excelsa Long-leaved Bhotan Pine	40	4 00
"	flexilis Graceful Pine of California	75	8 00
"	insignis Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height	25	2 50
"	Jeffreyi Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage	40	4 00
"	Koraensis From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage	80	10 00
"	Lambertiana Sugar Pine	30	3 00
"	Laricio Corsican Pine. Tall, fast-growing, straight tree	15	1 50
"	Llaveana Llav's Mexican Pine	50	5 00
"	maritima Seaside Pine	10	40
"	Massoniana Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i>	30	3 00
"	muricata Bishop's Pine; very distinct; medium size	50	6 00
"	parviflora Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery	50	6 00
"	Pinea Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque	10	40
"	ponderosa (Benthamiana) Heavy Pine. A large, massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high	30	3 00
"	rigida Northern Pitch Pine	30	3 00
"	Sabiniana Sabine's Nut Pine	30	3 00
"	Strobilus White Pine. Tall, straight, with conical top	15	1 50
"	sylvestris Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep sombre green color	15	1 50
"	Torreyana Torrey's Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage	40	4 00
"	tuberculata Tubercled Pine of California	50	5 00
Sciadopitys	verticillata The Umbrella Pine of Japan. Tall, conical tree, 100 feet high	75	8 00
Sequoia	gigantea Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees	90	12 00
"	sempervirens California Redwood. Next in size to the Big Tree	40	4 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	European Yew. Lives from 2,000 to 3,000 years	\$o 15	\$1 50
" <i>cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew	80	10 00
<i>Thea viridis</i>	The Tea Plant of Japan	20	2 00
<i>Thuja aurea</i>	Golden Arbor-vitæ	15	1 50
" <i>articulata</i>	Jointed " (The Arar Tree)	75	
" <i>occidentalis</i>	American "	20	2 00
" <i>orientalis</i>	Chinese "	15	1 00
" <i>compacta</i>	Compact "	20	2 00
" <i>gigantea</i>	Giant Oregon Arbor-vitæ. 150 feet high	50	6 00
" <i>Tatarica</i>	Tartarian Arbor-vitæ	30	3 00
<i>Thujopsis dolobrata</i>	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns	60	7 00
" <i>Standishii</i>	From Japan	80	10 00
<i>Torreya Californica</i>	California Nutmeg	15	1 50
" <i>nucifera</i>	Japanese Nutmeg	35	3 50
<i>Tsuga Sieboldii</i>	Siebold's Japan Spruce	75	8 00
<i>Yucca baccata</i>	Berry-bearing Yucca	40	4 00
" <i>brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved Yucca	75	8 00
" <i>filamentosa</i>	Thready Yucca; Adam's Needle	50	5 00
" <i>gloriosa</i>	Mound Lily	60	6 00
" <i>Whipplei</i>	Whipple's Yucca	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over 25 cents per ounce; of these, 25 cent packets may be ordered.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Acer campestre</i>	European Field Maple	\$o 10	\$o 50
" <i>circinatum</i>	Round-leaved Maple	15	1 50
" <i>glabrum</i>	Oregon Maple	15	1 50
" <i>japonicum</i>	Japanese Maple	50	6 00
" <i>macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved Maple	10	75
" <i>platanoides</i>	Norway Maple. Very handsome and hardy species	10	50
" <i>pseudo-platanus</i>	The Great Sycamore Maple	10	50
" <i>rubrum</i>	Red Maple	20	2 00
" <i>saccharinum</i>	Sugar Maple	15	1 00
" <i>spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple	20	2 00
<i>Actinidia arguta</i>	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white, fragrant flowers	2 00	
<i>Æsculus flava</i>	Sweet or Yellow Buckeye		25
" <i>glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye		25
<i>Ailantus glandulosus</i>	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks	15	1 25
<i>Alnus communis</i>	Common Alder. Grows well in muddy ground	15	75
" <i>incana</i>	Smooth White Alder	15	75
" <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Alder	75	8 00
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Bastard Indigo. 6 to 9 feet; elegant leaves and purple flowers	15	1 00
<i>Ampelopsis Veitchii</i>	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses	15	1 50
" <i>quinquefolia</i>	American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper	15	1 50
<i>Amygdalis vulgaris dulcis</i>	Hard-shell Sweet Almond		30
<i>Andromeda arborea</i>	Tree Andromeda (Sour Wood)	20	2 00
" <i>ligustrina</i>	(pods)	20	
" <i>Mariana</i>	Stagger-bush (pods)	20	
" <i>racemosa</i>	Pepper-bush (pods)	20	
<i>Arbutus Unedo</i>	Strawberry-bush. Bears fruit resembling a strawberry	20	2 00
<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Papaw, or Custard-apple	15	75
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel-tree. 6 to 12 feet high (in pods)	30	3 00
<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>	Holly-leaved Barberry	20	2 00
" <i>nervosa</i>	Nerve-leaved Barberry	50	6 00
" <i>Thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	80	10 00
" <i>vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry	15	1 00
" <i>purpurea</i>	Purple-leaved Barberry	20	2 00
<i>Betula Americana alba</i>	White American Birch	15	1 50
" <i>alba</i>	White European Birch	10	50
" <i>lutea</i>	Yellow Birch	20	2 00
" <i>populifolia</i>	Poplar-leaved Birch	25	2 50
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Paper Mulberry	25	2 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweet-scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice	\$o 15	\$1 00
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Allspice. Larger-growing than the above	50	5 00
<i>Camellia Japonica</i>	From Japan	15	1 50
<i>Carpinus Americana</i>	Blue or Water Beech	15	1 25
<i>Carya alba</i>	Shellbark Hickory		25
“ <i>amara</i>	Bitter Nut, or Swamp Hickory		25
“ <i>sulcata</i>	Western Shellbark		25
<i>Castanea Japonica</i>	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine, spreading tree	10	75
<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Flowering Catalpa	15	1 00
“ <i>Kämpferi</i>	Japanese Catalpa	15	1 50
“ <i>speciosa</i>	Hardy Catalpa	15	60
“ <i>Teas' Hybrid</i>	Hybrid Catalpa	20	2 00
<i>Ceanothus divaricatus</i>	Branching Redroot	50	
“ <i>integerrimus</i>	Entire-leaved Redroot	50	
“ <i>thyrsiflorus</i>	California Lilac	50	
“ <i>velutinus</i>	Soft-leaved Redroot	50	
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Wax Work, or Climbing Bitter-sweet	15	1 50
<i>Celtis australis</i>	European Nettle tree	15	1 00
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Sugarberry or Hackberry	15	1 25
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonball Bush	15	1 00
<i>Cercidiphyllum Japonicum</i>	From Japan	2 00	
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	American Judas Tree. Irregular habit, but fine foliage	15	1 25
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Californian Judas-tree	50	6 00
“ <i>siliquastrum</i>	European Judas Tree. A small, handsome foliage tree	15	1 00
<i>Cerantonia siliqua</i>	St. John's Bread	15	1 00
<i>Chionanthus Virginica</i>	Virginian Fringe-tree; White Fringe	30	3 00
<i>Citrus trifoliata</i>	Small, graceful orange tree from Japan	25	2 50
<i>Cladrastis tinctoria</i>	Yellow-Wood. Beautiful and ornamental lawn tree	50	6 00
<i>Clematis flammula</i>	White Virgin's Bower	15	1 50
“ <i>paniculata</i>	Panicle Virgin's Bower; very fine	1 50	
“ <i>vitalba</i>	Traveler's Joy	15	1 50
“ <i>Virginiana</i>	Virgin's Bower	20	2 00
“ <i>viticella</i>	Purple Virgin's Bower. One of the best old sorts	15	1 50
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet Pepper-bush (pods)	20	2 00
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Shrubby Bladder-Senna. Yellow flowers	15	1 00
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	15	1 25
“ <i>brachypoda</i>	Japanese Dogwood	25	2 50
“ <i>florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	10	50
“ <i>mascula</i>	Cornelian Cherry	10	75
“ <i>Nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Dogwood Box-tree	20	2 00
“ <i>paniculata</i>	Panicle Cornel	15	1 50
“ <i>sanguinea</i>	Scarlet Dogwood	10	75
“ <i>sericea</i>	Silky Cornel	15	1 25
“ <i>stolonifera</i>	Osier Dogwood	15	1 25
<i>Coronilla Emerus</i>	Scorpion Senna	30	3 00
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i>	Scarlet-fruited Thorn	10	75
“ <i>Crus-Galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn	15	1 50
“ <i>Oxyacantha</i>	Hawthorn	10	60
“ <i>parvifolia</i>	Small-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ <i>pyracantha</i>	Evergreen Thorn	10	75
“ <i>pyrifolia</i>	Pear-leaved Thorn	15	1 50
“ <i>tomentosa</i>	Black Thorn	10	1 00
<i>Cytisus alpinus</i>	Alpine or Scotch Laburnum. Grows rapidly to 30 or 40 feet	15	1 50
“ <i>Laburnum</i>	Laburnum (Golden Chain)	10	75
<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	Mezereon	50	
<i>Deutzia scabra</i>	White Deutzia. Very handsome, erect shrub	30	3 00
<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	Wild Yam	2 00	
<i>Diospyros Lotus</i>	European Persimmon	10	75
“ <i>Kaki</i>	The Keg Fig of Japan. Excellent fruit, resembling a plum	15	1 50
“ <i>Mexicana</i>	Mexican Persimmon	20	2 00
“ <i>Virginiana</i>	Wild Persimmon	15	75
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	Leatherwood	50	6 00
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Oleaster. Highly fragrant flowers, abounding in honey	20	2 00
<i>Erythra edulis</i> (Brahea edulis)	From California	30	3 00
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue-gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth	35	3 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Euonymus <i>alata</i>	From Japan	\$0 25	\$2 50
“ <i>Europeæ</i>	European Burning-bush. Has pale scarlet fruit	10	1 00
“ <i>obovatus</i>	Trailing Strawberry Bush	1 00	
Fagus <i>sylvatica</i>	European Beech	10	40
“ <i>purpurea</i>	“ Purple Beech	15	1 50
Fraxinus <i>alba Americana</i>	White American Ash	10	40
“ <i>acuminata</i>	Yellow American Ash	10	75
“ <i>excelsior</i>	The Common or European Ash. Grows 80 to 100 feet	10	50
“ “ <i>pendula</i>	Weeping Ash	10	50
“ <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Ash	15	1 00
“ <i>Ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	10	.60
“ <i>Washingtoniana</i>	Washington White Ash	20	2 00
Fremontia <i>Californica</i>	California shrub; very beautiful	4 00	
Gaultheria <i>procumbens</i>	Creeping Wintergreen	20	2 00
“ <i>Shallon</i>	California Winterberry; edible fruit	40	4 00
Gaylussacia <i>dumosa</i>	Dwarf Huckleberry	30	3 00
“ <i>frondosa</i>	Blue Dangleberry	30	3 00
“ <i>resinosa</i>	Black Huckleberry	30	3 00
Genista <i>scoparia</i>	Scotch Broom. Slender, silky branches; bright yellow flowers	10	50
“ <i>tinctoria</i>	Green Broom. Bears yellow flowers in profusion all summer	15	1 25
“ <i>juncea</i>	Rush-leaved Broom. Large, yellow, fragrant flowers	10	1 00
Ginkgo <i>biloba</i> (See <i>Salisburia</i>).			
Gleditsia <i>horrida</i>	Horrid Thorn. The stems are armed with strong thorns	15	1 25
“ <i>inermis</i>	“	15	1 25
“ <i>triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust. Fine for hedges	10	40
Gymnocladus <i>Canadensis</i>	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage	10	75
Halesia <i>tetrapetra</i>	Silver-bell. The “Snowdrop Tree” of Carolina	25	2 50
Hamamelis <i>Japonica</i>	Japanese Witch-hazel	25	2 50
“ <i>Virginica</i>	Witch-hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall	40	4 00
Hedera <i>Helix</i>	English or Hardy Ivy	15	75
Hibiscus <i>Syriacus</i> fl. pl.	Double Rose of Sharon	15	1 25
Hydrangea <i>radiata</i>	Wild Hydrangea, from North Carolina	30	3 00
Idesia <i>polycarpa</i>	A new tree from Japan	80	9 00
Ilex <i>aquifolium</i>	European Holly. The handsomest of Evergreens	15	75
“ <i>opaca</i>	American Holly	15	75
“ <i>verticillata</i>	Black Alder or Winterberry	15	1 50
Indigofera <i>tinctoria</i>	Indigo Tree	15	1 25
Itea <i>Virginica</i>	Virginian Willow. Dense spikes of small white flowers	15	1 50
Juglans <i>cinerea</i>	Butternut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50		
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50		
“ <i>Sieboldi</i>	From Japan	10	75
“ <i>cordiformis</i>	From Japan	10	75
Kalmia <i>angustifolia</i>	American Laurel (pods)	30	
“ <i>latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel or Calico-bush	80	9 00
Kœlreuteria <i>paniculata</i>	Chinese Bladder-nut. Very handsome when in flower	15	1 00
Larix <i>Americana</i>	Black American Larch	75	8 00
“ <i>Europæa</i>	European Larch	15	1 25
“ <i>leptolepis</i>	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower; fine, erect form	75	8 00
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Larch	1 50	15 00
Laurus <i>Benzoin</i>	Spicewood	15	1 25
“ <i>nobilis</i>	Sweet-Bay	10	75
Leiophyllum <i>buxifolium</i>	Sand Myrtle	30	3 00
Ligustrum <i>Japonicum</i>	Japan Privet	15	1 00
“ <i>vulgare</i>	Common Privet	15	75
Liquidambar <i>styraciflua</i>	Sweet Gum tree. Of very elegant appearance	30	3 00
Liriodendron <i>tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree. Fine, tall pyramidal tree, with fragrant flowers	10	50
Maclura <i>aurantiaca</i>	Osage Orange	10	50
Magnolia <i>acuminata</i>	Cucumber tree. The young fruit resembles a cucumber	15	1 00
“ <i>grandiflora</i>	Large-flowering Magnolia	15	1 50
“ <i>hypoleuca</i>	From Japan	20	2 00
Menispermum <i>Canadense</i>	Moonseed. Valuable for covering bowers, etc.	50	6 00
Morus <i>alba</i>	White Mulberry. The leaves are the food of the silkworm	15	1 25
“ <i>alba rosea</i>	Hybrid Mulberry	20	2 00
“ <i>alba fructo-nigra</i>	Hybrid Mulberry	20	2 00
“ <i>cedrona</i>	“	30	3 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Morus Moretti	Dandolos Mulberry	\$o 20	\$2 00
“ nigra-vera	Black Mulberry. The Sycamore tree of the Bible	50	6 00
“ Tatarica	Russian Mulberry	20	2 00
Myrica Californica	Bayberry, or Wax-Myrtle of California	40	4 00
“ cerifera	Candleberry-Myrtle. The fruit yields a wax used for candles	15	1 00
“ rubra	From Japan	75	
Myrtus communis	Common Myrtle. Very handsome, fragrant shrub	15	1 50
Negundo aceroides	Box Elder	10	50
Nelumbium luteum	American Lotus. Has very fragrant, rich yellow flowers	20	2 00
Nuttalia cerasiformis	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	40	4 00
Nyssa multiflora	Sour Gum tree, or Tupelo	10	50
Oreodaphne Californica	California Laurel	20	2 00
Ostrya Virginica	American Hop Horn-Beam	20	2 00
Paliurus aculeata	Christ's Thorn. A branching, spiny shrub	10	60
Pardanthus Chinensis	Blackberry Lily	40	4 00
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	20	2 00
Paulownia imperialis	Paulownia, or Empress-tree	15	1 25
Philadelphus coronaria	Mock-Orange, or Syringa	25	2 50
Pistacia vera	Pistachio-nut. Grown for its edible nuts	15	1 25
Platanus occidentalis	Buttonball or Plane-tree	10	50
Populus alba	Abele tree	20	1 50
“ monilifera	Cottonwood tree	15	1 50
Prunus Americana	Wild Plum	15	1 00
“ Lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	10	75
“ maritima	Beach Plum. 2 to 3 feet	20	2 00
“ Pennsylvanica	Wild Red Cherry	20	2 00
“ serotina	Wild Black Cherry	10	40
“ Virginica	Choke Cherry	10	75
Ptelea trifoliata	Hop Tree	15	1 00
Pyrus rivularis	Oregon Crab-tree	50	6 00
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
Rhamnus catharticus	Buckthorn. Extensively used for hedges	10	1 00
“ Carolinus	Alder Buckthorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers	10	1 00
“ Purshiana	From Washington	40	4 00
Rhododendron Californicum	California Rose-Bay	90	12 00
“ maximum	Great Laurel. 6 to 20 feet	75	8 00
Rhus cotinus	Smoke-tree or Venetian Sumach. 6 feet	20	2 00
“ copallina	Dwarf Sumach	15	1 25
“ glabra	Smooth Sumach. Gray foliage and red berries	15	1 50
“ toxicodendron	Poison Ivy	30	3 00
“ typhina	Staghorn umach	15	1 00
“ venenata	Poison-Sumach. Also called Poison-Elder	15	1 50
Ribes bracteosum	California Black Currant	75	8 00
“ cereum	Fuchsia-flowered. From Washington	50	6 00
“ Lacustre	From Washington	50	6 00
“ Lobbii	Lobb's Currant	75	8 00
“ sanguineum	Red-Flowering Currant	50	6 00
Robinia pseudacacia	Yellow Locust. Rapid grower; fine for hedges	10	40
Rosa canina	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10	40
“ Caroliniana	Swamp Rose. 5 to 10 feet; flowers rosy carmine	10	1 25
“ gymnocarpa	From Washington	40	4 00
“ hybrida	Hybrid Rose, Mixed	40	4 00
“ lucida	Dwarf Wild Rose	15	1 50
“ rugosa	Ramanas Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan	80	10 00
“ rubiginosa	Sweetbriar. Delightfully fragrant leaves	15	1 50
“ rubifolia	Wild Rose	2 00	
“ setigera	Prairie or Climbing Rose. Pale rose flowers	15	1 50
Rubus Nutkanus	Salmon-berry	80	10 00
“ leucodermis	White skinned Raspberry	50	6 00
“ vitifolius	From Washington	50	6 00
Salisburia adiantifolia	Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo. Graceful, fern-like foliage	15	1 00
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	15	1 00
“ alba	White Willow	15	1 00
“ purpurea	Purple Osier	15	1 15

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Salix viminalis</i>	Osier	\$0 15	\$1 25
“ <i>vitellina</i>	Golden Willow	15	1 25
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Common Elder	15	1 50
“ <i>glauca</i>	Californian Elder	30	3 00
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Elder	15	1 50
“ <i>racemosa</i>	Scarlet-berried Elder	40	4 00
“ <i>Thunbergiana</i>	From Japan	30	3 00
<i>Sassafras officinale</i>	Sassafras	15	1 00
<i>Schinus Molle</i>	Pepper tree of California	15	1 50
<i>Sophora Japonica</i>	Japanese Sophora. Large tree, with elegant foliage.	15	1 00
“ “ <i>pendula</i>	“ Drooping Sophora. A handsome weeping tree	15	1 00
“ <i>speciosa</i>	From Arizona	15	1 50
“ <i>affinis</i>	From Texas	40	4 00
<i>Spiræa Douglasii</i>	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa. Erect, handsome shrub	50	6 00
“ <i>ariaefolia</i>	Tall California Spiræa	50	6 00
<i>Staphylea pinnata</i>	European Bladdernut. 6 to 8 feet; white flowers	15	1 25
<i>Sterculia platanifolia</i>	Chinese Parasol	30	
<i>Stuartia monadelphæ</i>	From Japan	50	5 00
<i>Styrax Japonica</i>	Beautiful White-flowered Japanese shrub	25	2 50
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac	15	1 50
“ <i>Japonica</i>	Species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long	1 50	20 00
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Deciduous Cypress	10	50
<i>Tecoma radicans</i>	Trumpet-Creeper	25	2 50
<i>Tilia Americana</i>	American Linden	10	75
“ <i>argentea</i>	Silvery Linden. White bark and silvery foliage	10	75
“ <i>Europæa</i>	European Linden or Lime tree. Very stately, 60 to 100 feet	10	75
“ <i>grandiflora</i>	Large-leaved Linden. Handsome variety of the above	10	75
<i>Ulmus Americana</i>	American Elm	30	3 00
“ <i>campestris</i>	Common Elm. Height, 125 feet	15	1 25
“ <i>modiolina</i>	Small-leaved Elm	15	1 00
“ <i>Montana</i>	Large-leaved Elm	15	1 00
<i>Ulex Europæa</i>	Furze, Gorse or Whin	10	60
<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i>	Texan Horse Chestnut	15	1 50
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	Common or Swamp Blueberry	30	3 00
“ <i>parvifolium</i>	Small Cranberry	1 00	
“ <i>Pennsylvanicum</i>	Dwarf Blueberry	30	3 00
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood	10	1 00
“ <i>cassinoides</i>	Appalachian Tea-tree	15	1 50
“ <i>dentatum</i>	Arrow-wood	15	1 50
“ <i>Lantana</i>	Common Wayfaring tree. 10 to 20 feet	10	1 00
“ <i>latanoides</i>	Hobble-Bush or Bear Haw	20	2 00
“ <i>lentago</i>	Sweet Viburnum	15	1 50
“ <i>nudum</i>	Withe-Rod	30	3 00
“ <i>odoratissimum</i>	From Japan	40	4 00
“ <i>Opulus</i>	Guelder Rose, or Snowball	15	1 00
“ <i>prunifolium</i>	Black Haw	15	1 00
“ <i>Tinus</i>	Laurestinus. 8 to 10 feet	10	1 00
<i>Virgilia lutea</i>	See Cladrastis		
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste-tree	10	1 00
<i>Wistaria Sinensis</i>	Chinese Wistaria. A magnificent climbing shrub	40	4 00
“ <i>alba</i>	White Wistaria. A white-flowered variety	75	8 00
<i>Zizyphus sativa</i>	Cultivated Jujube	15	1 25
<i>Zanthoxylum fraxineum</i>	Toothache tree	20	2 00

THE WEEPING SPRUCE OF CALIFORNIA.

(PICEA BREWERIANA.)

Rarest and handsomest of Spruces. First seed ever offered. Collected on the summit of the Siskiyou Mountains. This unique tree is tall and symmetrical, and of a beautiful green color. Its distinguishing beauty, however, is in the long, pendulous branchlets, which hang straight down from the branches to a length of 6 or 8 feet, giving the tree the appearance of a Weeping Willow. Per packet of about 100 seeds, 25 cents.

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
<i>Vitis Æstivalis</i>	\$0 20	\$2 00
" <i>Californica</i>	25	2 50
" <i>cinerea</i>	20	2 00
" <i>cordifolia</i>	25	2 50
" <i>Labrusca</i>	25	2 50
" <i>Lincecumii</i>	35	3 50
" <i>monticola</i>	20	2 00
" <i>riparia</i>	30	3 00
" <i>vulpina</i>	30	3 00

CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Black Pearl	\$0 15	\$1 50
Clinton	10	1 00
Concord	10	1 00
Cynthiana	20	2 00
Elvira	15	1 25
Herbemont	25	2 50
Ives' Seedling	15	1 25
Lenoir, or Jacques	20	2 00
Missouri Riesling	15	1 50
Noah	15	1 50
Norton's Virginia	15	1 25

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FLOWER SEEDS.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots



MARGARET CARNATION.

placed in a warm window, a hotbed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp off." When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted; or a cheap and effective

plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them.

A common mistake in sowing flower as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes, and placed in cold-frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frost render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border in a warm and sunny spot, as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mold or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mold may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are somewhat established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULA CHINENSIS.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil, in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seeds about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting-room, not too warm.

CINERARIA.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes, in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil with some vegetable mold in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage

well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or aphid; this may easily be done.



PANSIES.

CALCEOLARIA.—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots two to two-and-a-half inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mold is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots eight inches in diameter. If the pots become root-bound the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a cool greenhouse in the winter, as directed for Cinerarias, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.

PANSY.—For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light are essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July, and as soon as large enough plant on beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, Pelargonium), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting-room during the winter. Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seed were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown in-doors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come into flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed. The character of the flower will depend upon the quality of the seed, and while many will produce bright and pretty flowers, it is only occasionally that one will be found sufficiently good to save for a name.

ECKFORD'S CELEBRATED SWEET PEAS.

Every garden should have some of—

Mrs. Sankey. The purest white; the most perfect form; the largest size. 5 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per oz.

Primrose. Pale primrose yellow; new and distinct. 5 cts. per pkt., 20 cts. per oz.

And don't fail to sow—

MARGARET CARNATION. 10 cts. per packet.

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the varying characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, time of flowering, hardiness, etc.



SWEET PEAS.

See page 106 for complete list, with prices.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B represents *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P “ *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E “ *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S “ *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

g “ *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu “ *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

... designates, in every case, *repetition*.

But as a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way :

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh “ *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t “ *tender*—requiring protection.

The **fifth column** gives the **COLOR** in full, except as abbreviated below :

ap. for apetalous	bff. for buff	lav. for lavender	scar. for scarlet.
blk. “ black	car. “ carmine.	ptd. “ painted	spot. “ spotted.
br. “ brown	cr. “ crimson	pur. “ purple	stri. “ striped.
tri. “ tricolor	sul. “ sulphur	var. “ variegated	ver. “ vermilion.

The **sixth column** gives the height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation ; *trai.* signifies *trailing* ; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.

The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail to any post office.

The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.

The **first column** gives the **NUMBER**, by which the different varieties may be ordered, without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the **BOTANICAL NAME**, in Roman characters, and the following additional information :

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants ; these plants are grown for their foliage.

The dash (—) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or in mixed colors.

fl. pl. designates *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The **third column** gives in figures the **COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING**. As it is impossible in our varied extent of climate to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into *early*, *intermediate* and *late* flowering sorts. Thus :

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer.

2 “ *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.

3 “ *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The **fourth column** gives the **DURATION OR CHARACTER**, and **HARDINESS**.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price.

See explanation of figures and signs on page 74.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
* ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
2065	<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	2	hA	rose	trail.	5	Elegant trailers. Do best in light sandy soil.
2066	— <i>grandiflora</i>					5	
2067	<i>arenaria</i>			yel.		10	
2075	<i>Abutilon Thompsonii</i> fol. var.	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	Free growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2078	Firefly			d. rd.		25	
2082	Mixed			mixed		25	
2085	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	1		yel.	6	10	Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 2092 is a most charming shrub, with its wealth of fragrant golden flowers.
2086	<i>armata</i>					10	
2087	<i>decurrens</i>					10	
2088	<i>Farnesiana</i>				10	5	
2090	<i>melanoxylon</i>				6	10	
2092	<i>mollissima floribunda</i>				7	25	
2104	Fine Mixed			mixed		10	
2107	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	3	hP	white	3	5	The leaves are ornamental and valuable for decorative purposes.
2108	<i>spinosis</i>	2		pur.		10	
2118	<i>Aconitum Napellus</i> (Monk's Hood)			blue	4	5	Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
2119	<i>pyramidatum</i>					5	
2119a	<i>Actinomeris squarrosa</i>		hP	yel.	3	10	Hardy ornamental.
2120	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i> . per oz., 25 c.		hA	scar.	1	5	Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2121	<i>æstivalis</i> 25 c.	1		crim.		5	
2122	<i>vernalis</i>		hP	yel.	1½	5	
2123	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>		tP	blue	1	10	African Lily. A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2129	<i>Ageratum conspicuum</i>	2 3		white		5	Free-flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums, Perilla and Dwarf Amaranths; used much for bedding and edging.
2130	<i>Lasseauxi</i>			rose		5	
2132	<i>Mexicanum</i> per oz., 40 c.		hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135	— <i>album</i> 50 c.			white		5	
2138	— <i>Dwarf Blue</i> 60 c.			blue	¾	5	
2140	— <i>Dwarf White</i> 60 c.			white		5	
2142	— <i>Little Dorrit</i> \$1.00			blue		10	
2143	— <i>Mixed</i>			mixed		5	
<i>Agrostemma</i>							See Rose Campion and Rose of Heaven.
2148	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	1 3		scar.	2	5	Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hot-bed, and plant out early in May.
2149	— <i>alba</i>			white		5	
2150	<i>linifolia</i>			scar.	1½	5	
2153	<i>myrtifolia</i>				2½	5	
2155	<i>Warszewiczii</i>				2	5	
<i>Althæa rosea</i>							See Hollyhock.
2157	<i>Alströméria pulchella</i>	1 2	gP	yel.&r.	3	10	2157 is a brilliant yellow, with red streaks.
2158	Mixed			mixed		10	
2159	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i> . per oz., 40 c.	1 3	hA	white	trail.	5	2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edging. <i>A. saxatile</i> is a fine perennial, with silky foliage and golden yellow flowers.
2160	— <i>compactum Dwarf</i> 50 c.					5	
2163	<i>saxatile compactum</i> 60 c.	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	<i>argenteum</i> 60 c.	1 3			½	5	
2167	* <i>Amarantus Abyssinicus</i>	2 3	tA	d. red.	3	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they
2168	* <i>bicolor ruber</i>			red	2	5	
2168a	* <i>cruentus</i> (Prince's Feather)			d. red	3	5	
2182	* <i>Henderi</i>			cr.&y.	4	5	
2190	* <i>melancholicus ruber</i>			red	2½	5	
2192	* <i>salicifolius</i>			pur.		5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	General Observations.
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.											
Amarantus, continued—											
2196	*sanguineus nanus	2	3	tA	scar.	2½	diff.	5			are also well adapted for growing in pots. For decorations, of course, the finest marked plants should be selected, as seed saved from the finest sorts produces some very inferior plants.
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat)				mixed	3		5			
2197a	*—giganteus					6		5			
2197b	*—splendens					3		5			
2198	*atropurpureus				dk&p'r.	2		5			
2199	*Fine Mixed per oz., 20 c.				mixed			5			
Collection of <i>Amarantus</i> , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts.											50
2202	Amethyst, Winged	2			blue			10			(Browallia.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting.
2204	White				white			10			
2206	Mixed				mixed			10			
2220	Anagallis, in varieties	1	3	hhA				5			Plant in sunny situation.
2223	Anchusa capensis	2		hhB	pur.			5			Very attractive. Requires greenhouse protection in winter.
2230	Anemone coronaria	1		hP	mixed			5			Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2232 has large, pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting.
2231	<i>Japonica rosea</i>	3		h	rose			10			
2232	— <i>alba</i>	3			white			25			
2233	<i>Pulsatilla</i>	1			mixed	1½		5			
2237	<i>sylvestris</i>				white			10			
2238*	<i>Pennsylvanica</i>							10			
2240	Angelonia grandiflora	3		gP	pur.			1	25		Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots.
Antirrhinum											See Snapdragon.
2245	Aquilegia caryophylloides	1	3	hP	strip.	1½		25			(Columbine.) Very elegant and free-blooming hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. See also Columbine.
2249	<i>chrysantha</i>				yel.	3		10			
2253	<i>cœrulea</i>				blue			25			
2257	<i>Canadensis</i>	1	2		r. & y.	2		10			
Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties											50
2260	Aralia Seiboldii	2		hhP	white			3	10		Handsome palm-like shrub.
2265	Argemone gr'diflora , per oz., 40c.	2	3	hA		2		5			In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.
2266	— <i>lutea</i> 40c.				yel.			5			
2268	Arnebia cornuta	3		hhA					25		Rich yellow maroon.
2273	Asclepias Cornuti	2		hP	pur.	4		5			Silkweed; sweet-scented.
2276	<i>Curassavica</i>	1	3	gP	orange	3		5			Swallow-Wort; free bloomer.
2278	<i>incarnata</i>	2		hP	rose p.			5			Swamp Milkweed.
2279	<i>tuberosa</i>	3			orange	2		5			Very showy border plant.
2283	Asperula setosa azurea	2	3	hhA	l. blue	1		5			Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rock-work.
2285	<i>odorata</i> (Woodruff)			hP	white	½		5			
Asters, Chrysanthemum-flow'd—											
2286	—Dwarf White	3		hhA		1		10			The name is from <i>Aster</i> , a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the <i>Aster</i> has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the <i>Victoria</i> , which produces the most beautiful and perfectly formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture; the <i>Triumph</i> , deep scarlet and white, are very effective for bedding or pot culture. For cutting and bunching the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the <i>Jewel</i> are especially desirable. The <i>Truffaut</i>
2287	—Rose				rose			10			
2288	—Light Blue				l. blue			10			
2288a	—Mixed				mixed			10			
2289	—Tall Mixed per oz., \$2					1½		10			
2290	Truffaut's <i>Pæony Perfection</i> —							10			
	—Snow White				white			10			
2290a	—Crimson				crim.			10			
2291	—Dark Blood Red				d. red			10			
2291a	—Striped				stri.			10			
2292	—Light Blue				l. blue			10			
2292a	—Deep Mauve				mauve			10			
2293	—Mixed per oz., \$2				mixed			10			
2294	—Washington, White				white	2		10			
2294a	—Crimson				crim.			10			
2295	—Peach Blossom				peach			10			
2296	—Light Blue				l. blue			10			
2296a	—Mixed per oz., \$3				mixed			10			
2297	<i>Victoria</i> , White				white	1½		10			
2298	—Apple Blossom				l. pk.			10			
2299	—Peach Blossom				peach			10			
2300	—Dark Scarlet				d. scar.			10			
2300a	—Light Blue				l. blue			10			
2301	—Mixed per oz., \$2.50				mixed			10			
2302	—Dwarf White				white	1		10			

NUMBER AND NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
2303	Asters, Victoria Dwarf Rose . . .	3	hhA	rose	I	cts.	class is remarkable for its large incurved flowers and the brightness of the colors. The <i>Washington</i> varieties have extra large, perfectly formed flowers, resembling somewhat a double Zinnia. <i>Imbricated Pompon</i> are very handsome, and most suitable for bouquets. In this latitude, Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed or in pots or shallow boxes, in a frame or in the house. When an inch high they should be transplanted into fine soil spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high. This should be done before or during showery weather. Asters do finely sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering. They can also be grown in pots successfully. Use fine and rich soil, and keep well watered.
2303a	— Mixed . . . per oz., \$4			mixed		10	
2304	Shakespeare, White . . .			white	1½	10	
2305	— Crimson . . .			crim.		10	
2306	— Dark Blue . . .			d. blue		10	
2306a	— Mixed . . . per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
2307	Comet, Rose . . .			rose		10	
2308	— Rose and White . . .			ro. & w.		10	
2308a	— Light Blue . . .			l. blue		10	
2308b	— Snow White . . .			white		10	
2309	— Mixed . . . per oz., \$4			mixed		10	
2310	Imbricated Pompon, White . . .			white		10	
2311	— Rose . . .			rose		10	
2311a	— Sky Blue . . .			blue		10	
2311b	— "Mourning Aster" . . .			dark		10	
2312	— Mixed . . . per oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
2313	Bouquet Dwarf, Crimson . . .			crim.	I	10	
2314	— White . . .			white		10	
2315	— Mixed . . . per oz., \$2			mixed		10	
2315a	Large Rose-flow'd, Dark Scarlet . . .			d.scar.		10	
2316	— Mixed . . . per oz., \$2.50			mixed		10	
2317	Candelabra Red . . .			red		10	
2317a	— White . . .			white		10	
2317b	— Rose . . .			rose		10	
2318	Triumph, Dark Scarlet . . .			d.scar.		25	
2318a	— Dark Scarlet and White . . .			sc. & w.		25	
2319	Jewel, Apple-blossom . . .			l. pink		10	
2320	Schiller, White . . .			white	1½	10	
2321	— Mixed . . . per oz., \$1.25			mixed		5	
2322	Mignon . . .			white		10	
2322a	Snowball . . .					25	
2323	Dwarf Queen, White . . .				¾	10	
2324	Lilliput-flowered, White . . .					10	
2325	Mix'd Dw'f Germ'n, per oz., \$1.50			mixed	I	5	
2326	Pyramidal . . . 2.00				1½	5	
2327	— Crown . . . 2.50				I	10	
2328	— Non Plus Ultra . . .					10	
2330	— Betteridge's Quill'd . . . 75				1½	5	
2331	— Queen of the Market . . . 1.50					10	
2332	— Victoria Needle . . . 3.00				I	10	
2333	— Goliath . . . 2.00				1½	10	
2334	— Giant Emperor . . . 4.00					10	
2335	— Quilled or China . . . 50					5	
2337	— Perennial . . .		hP		I-2	10	

COLLECTIONS OF CHOICE ASTERS.

We invite special attention to the collections here offered. These are put up in Germany, by men of long experience in selecting the best flowers, and contain only seed saved from the very finest plants. In each collection, the colors are separate; for instance, the collection of 24 Truffaut's Pæony Perfection contains 24 separate and distinct colors or varieties of the class.

5 Dwarf Queen (beautiful)	\$o 35	8 Imbrique Pompon	\$o 50
6 Comet, New	40	6 " "	40
18 Double Quilled German	60	6 Lilliput-flowered	30
12 " " "	45	12 Chrysanthemum-flowered	70
6 " " "	25	8 " " "	50
12 Double Dwarf German	50	6 " " "	40
6 " " "	30	18 Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered	90
12 Dwarf Bouquet	60	12 " " "	65
8 " " "	50	8 " " "	50
6 " " "	40	6 " " "	40
6 Shakespeare	35	12 Large Rose-flowered	60
12 Dwarf Victoria	85	8 " " "	50
6 " " "	45	6 " " "	40
12 Pyramidal Dwarf Bouquet	60	6 Victoria Needle	45
8 " " "	45	4 White-centered Crown	30
6 " " "	35	18 Victoria Prize	1 25
12 Giant Emperor	80	12 " " "	90
8 " " "	60	8 " " "	60
6 " " "	45	6 " " "	50
24 Truffaut's Pæony Perfection	1 25	12 Uhland Globe	60
18 " " "	1 00	6 " " "	35
12 " " "	75	8 Schiller	35
8 " " "	55	6 " " "	30
6 " " "	45	6 Goliath	35
12 Imbrique Pompon	60	6 Washington	45



BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA.



CALENDULA OFFICINALIS "METEOR."



BARTONIA AUREA.



ADONIS ÆSTIVALIS.



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.




CALLIOPSIS DRUMMONDII.



CANDYTUFT.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
8a- ½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2340	<i>Aubrieta deltoidea</i>	1	hP	pur.	trai.	10	Resembl'g <i>Alyssum</i> in character ; fine for rock work or bedding.
2341	<i>Græca</i>	1 3	..	..	..	10
2342	<i>Auricula</i> , finest	1	..	mixed	½	25	
2345	<i>Azalea hybrida</i>	2	hS	..	2	25	Seed from finest varieties.
Balsams—							
2352	Double White per oz., \$1.50	..	hhA	white	..	10	Magnificent and popular summer-flowering annuals, producing masses of most perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers in the greatest profusion. They prefer a rich, sandy soil, and must be kept well watered. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. The collections of <i>Camellia</i> -flowered and <i>Rose</i> -flowered are exceedingly fine.
2353	—Cream White " 2.00	..	..	cream	..	10
2354	—White, tinted Lilac " 1.50	..	..	white	..	10
2355	—Crimson " 1.50	..	..	crim.	..	10
2356	—Lavender " 90	..	..	lav.	..	10
2357	—"Defiance" Pink " 1.50	..	..	pink	..	10
2358	—"Violet sp'tt'd-wh. " 1.50	..	..	v. & w.	..	10
2359	—Light Pink " 1.50	..	..	l. pink	..	10
2360	—Rose " 1.00	..	..	rose	..	10
2361	—Rosy Pink . . . . . " ..	..	..	pink	..	10
2362	—Blood R'd (r'd st'lk) " 1.50	..	..	red	..	10
2365	—Scarlet Spotted " 1.50	..	..	spot	..	10
2366	—"Striped " 1.50	..	..	strip.	..	10
2369	—Red, White spotted . . . . . " ..	..	..	spot	..	10
2381	—Pomegranate " 1.50	..	..	orange	..	10
2394	—Purple " 1.00	..	..	purple	..	10
2398	—Solferino " 75	..	..	mixed	..	10
2400	—Light Citron " 1.50	..	..	citron	..	10
2401	—Camellia-flowered. " 1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
2402	—Finest Mixed " 75	..	..	..	..	10
2403	—Common Mixed. " 40	..	..	..	..	5
Collections of Balsams, includ'g—							
6 var. Improved <i>Camellia</i> -flow'd						65	
12 " Double <i>Rose</i> -flowered . .						65	
6 " " " " " " " "						35	
Banana							
2418	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	hP	blue	..	5	False Indigo ; beautiful blue.
2420	<i>Bartonia aurea</i> . . . per oz., 40 c.	..	hA	yel.	3	5	Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.
2421	— <i>nana</i> " 75 c.	..	..	..	1½	5
*Beet—							
2422	Brazilian, G'ld'n-vein'd, per oz., 20c.	5	Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.
2423	*—Scarlet-veined " 20 c.	..	..	..	..	5
2423a	*—Crimson-veined " 20 c.	..	..	..	..	5
2424	*—Chilian, Scar'l't-rib'd " 20 c.	..	..	..	..	5
2426	*—Yellow-ribbed " 20 c.	..	..	..	..	5
2437	*Victoria " 20 c.	..	..	..	..	5
2438	* <i>Dracæna</i> -leaved " 20 c.	..	..	..	..	5
2450	<i>Begonia</i> , Single Tuberous-rooted	1 3	gP	mixed	2	25	Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with very handsome foliage. 2452 and 2452a are very free flowering and fine for bedding.
2450a	Double Tuberous-rooted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	75
2451	*Rex, Ornamental-leaved . . . . .	..	..	..	½	25
2452	semperflorens . . . . .	..	..	rose	1½	25
2452a	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2452b	—"Vernon," Red, for borders . . . . .	..	..	red	..	25
2472c	— <i>coccinea</i> . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	25
Collection of Begonias, including—							
12 var. Tub'rous-root'd; fine col'rs						1 75	
6 " " " " " " " "						1 00	
2453	<i>Bidens atrosanguinea</i>	2 3	hA	d. red	2	10	Showy, like the <i>Calliopsis</i> .
2457	<i>Blue Bottle</i>	See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .
2461	* <i>Bocconia Japonica</i>	white	4	5	Ornamental habit and foliage.
2462	<i>Boltonia latissuama</i>	hP	pur.	2-3	25	The handsomest border flower grown.
2463	<i>Brachycome iberidifolia</i>	3	hhA	..	1	5	
2465	— <i>alba</i>	white	..	5	Swan River Daisy; for edgings. Should be started in hot-bed.
2469	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
Browallia elata							
Cacalia							
2473	<i>Calandrinia discolor</i> , per oz., 50 c.	2 3	..	rose	½	5	Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
2475	speciosa " 30 c.	..	..	pur.	¼	5
2480	umbellata . . . . .	..	hhP	violet	½	10

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Calceolaria hybrida —						cts.	
2482	Large-flowered, self-colored	2 3	gP	mixed	2	25	Splendid greenhouse plants, with flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. 2490 is an excellent bedding variety. Special cultural directions may be found on page 73.
2483	—Dwarf, self-colored				1	25	
2484	—Tigered or Spotted				2	25	
2486	—Dwarf Tigered				1	25	
2488	—Tigered and Self-colored, Mixed				2	25	
2490	rugosa (shrubby)					50	
2491	Calceolaria pinnata			yel.		10	Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
2492	scabiosæfolia					5	
Calendula —							
2493	officinalis, double . . . per oz., 25c.		hA	orange	1	5	"Pot Marigolds." Very showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals, very effective in backgrounds, beds or mixed borders. No. 2494 is a very fine light yellow, large-flowered double sort.
2494	—Sulphurea			yel.		10	
2497	—Nankeen . . . per oz., 25c.					5	
2499	—Meteor					5	
2500	—Prince of Or'ng. " 30c.					5	
2505	pluvialis			white		5	
2506	Pongei fl. pl.					5	
2507	Calla Æthiopica	3	gP		1 1/2	10	The popular Calla Lily.
2508	Calliopsis marmorata . p' r oz., 30c.		hA	r. & y.		5	(Coreopsis.) Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom and of bright, attractive colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> is fine for cutting.
2508a	Cardaminifolia					5	
2509	aristosa			yel.	4	10	
2509a	tripteris		hP.	y. & br.	4-8	10	
2510	grandiflora			yel.	3	10	
2516	Drummondii . . . per oz., 30c.		hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2517	trichosperma	2	hB	yel.	3	10	
2518	elegans picta . . . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	y. & br.	2	5	
2518a	lanceolata		hP	yel.	1	10	
2519	Mixed		hA	mixed	2	5	
2519a	Mixed Double					10	
Collection of Calliopsis, including 8 var. choicest sorts						35	
2520	Callirhoe involucrata	1 3	hP	c. & w.	trai.	5	Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	pedata per oz., 50c.		hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	Camellia Japonica . . . per oz., 20c.		gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	Campanula carpatica	1	hP	blue	1/2	5	One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edgings and beds. See also Canterbury Bells.
2533	—alba			white		5	
2534	—Mixed	2		mixed		5	
2538	Medium calycanthema	2 3	hB	blue	2	5	
2540	—alba			white		10	
2541	—Mixed			mixed		5	
2543	nobilis alba	3		white	3	10	
2545	pyramidalis		thhP	blue	4	5	
2546	—alba			white		5	
Collection of Campanulas, including 12 var. choicest sorts						60	
Candytuft —							
2547	Iberis affinis, Dwarf	1 2	hA		1/2	5	Showy annuals for beds or edgings; several are sweet-scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists, especially the white varieties, for floral work, for which they are very well adapted. 2569 makes a magnificent show the second year from seed.
2548	—amara per oz., 25c.				1	5	
2549	—coronaria, Rocket					5	
2550	—"Empress"					5	
2553	—odorata					5	
2555	—umbellata			pur.		5	
2557	—carnea			flesh		5	
2559	—Dunnetti			d. car.		5	
2561	—lilacina			lilac		5	
2563	—carminea			car.		5	
2565	—Dwarf Hybrid			mixed		5	
2567	—Mixed Annual					5	
2569	—sempervirens		hP	white		5	
2570	—Gibraltarica			pink		10	
Collection of Candytuft, including 6 var. choicest sorts						30	
2571	*Canna, Dark-leaved, per oz., 40c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	Cannas or Indian Shot are very ornamental, and much employed in sub-tropical gardening for groups and masses. With rich soil and a sheltered situation
2572	*Fine Mixed					5	
Crozy's Celebrated Varieties —							
2573	*Admiral Courbet			yel.	3 1/2	10	
2573a	*Antoin Chantin			cherry	3	10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<p> ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</p>							
Canna, continued—							
2574	*Benoit Cousancat	1	gP	red	3	10	they will flower freely through the summer and late into the autumn. The Crozy varieties are famous for the beauty and size of their flowers. They are excellent for forcing and pot-work, and their flowers present quite new shades of color. <i>Madame Crozy</i> is particularly fine, having very large flowers of a splendid bright vermillion, bordered with golden yellow and handsome light green foliage. All the sorts are also very effective indoors.
2575	*Jules Chretien	3		cherry		10	
2575a	*" Menoreau			verm.		10	
2576	*Leon de St. Jean			or. red	2½	10	
2576a	*Louis Thibaut				3	10	
2577	*Mad. Oriol			car.		10	
2578	*Madame Crozy			verm.		10	
2580	*Pierre Biorley			y. & r.	2½	10	
2581	*President Faivre			d. red	4½	10	
2582	*Revol Massot				3	10	
2584	*Crozy's Finest Mixed, ¼ oz., 75c.			mixed	3½	10	
Collections of Cannas—							
	12 varieties (fine)					75	
	8 " " " " " " " " " " " "					50	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					50	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					60	
2587	Canterbury Bells, Blue.		thB	blue	2	5	} <i>Campanula</i> , or Canterbury Bells; very ornamental for the garden. All the varieties are fine old plants, and should be grown extensively; they are handsome for cutting.
2590	White			white		5	
2593	Rose			rose		5	
2596	Mixed			mixed		5	
2598	Double Blue	2	3	blue		10	
2600	—Rose			rose		10	
2603	—White			white		10	
2605	—Mixed			mixed		10	
2608	Carduus Benedictus.	2	hA	yel.		5	"Blessed Thistle;" pretty.
Carnation (Dianthus)—							
2610	Common Single . . . per oz., 60c.	2	3	hhP	mixed	5	} Saved from the finest collections of Germany. Grown in pots and in good soil, no flowers can be finer or more worthy of general cultivation. Are very fragrant, and present great diversity and brilliancy of coloring. The culture of seedlings is very interesting. The "Half-Dwarf Margaret" is specially adapted for outdoor culture, flowering in five months from time of sowing, and is remarkable for its richness and profusion of its flowers, as well as for its vigorous growth. It is also suitable for pot culture, flowering the first season from seed.
2611	Common Double . . . " \$1.50					10	
2613	Double Extra					25	
2618	Tree, or Perpetual, fl. pl.	1	3			25	
2620	Rose-leaved	2	3			50	
2621	Standard Extra Choice Double					50	
2622	Grenadine, single	1	3	red		10	
2626	Red Grenadine, double					25	
2628	Self-colored			mixed		10	
2632	Early Dwarf Vienna	2			I	10	
2634	Margaret Tall		thhP		1¼	10	
2635	—Half Dwarf					10	
2636	—Dwarf				¾	25	
2637	—Dwarf Rose			rose		25	
2637a	—White			white		25	
Choice collections, including—							
	50 var. Carnation and Picotee					\$3 00	
	25 " " " " " " " " " " " "					I 75	
	18 " " " " " " " " " " " "					I 25	
	12 " " " " " " " " " " " "					I 00	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					50	
2638	Castilleja indivisa	2	3	b. red	1½	25	} Ornamental plants, with beautiful bracts. See <i>Ricinus</i> .
	Castor Oil Plant						
2640	Catananche alba		hA	white	2	5	} Everlasting flowers. Bright colors and free flowering.
2644	cœrulea		thP	blue		5	
	Catch-Fly						See <i>Silene</i> .
2645	Caulophyllum thalictroides.		hP	white	3	10	} Blue Cohosh. Flowers white, berries blue. Purplish crimson flowers.
2646	Cedronella cana			pur.		5	
2647	Celosia Huttoni (dark foliage)	3	tA	claret		5	} Fine for vases; splendid foliage plants.
2647a	Golden Feathered			yel.		10	
2647b	Tall Crimson Feathered	2		crim.		10	
	Celosia cristata						See Cockscomb.
2648	Centaurea Americana , p'r oz., 50c.	3	hA	pur.		5	} Nos. 2650, 2651 and 2655 are silver-leaved plants, fine for ribbon borders and edgings of beds. The "Victoria" is a new miniature corn-bottle; very fine for
2650	*candidissima . . . 1,000 seeds, \$1.00		hhP	white	I	25	
2651	*Clementei	2	3			10	
2655	*gymnocarpa		3			10	
2658	Cyanus (Corn-flower) p'r oz., 30c.	2	hA	blue	1½	5	
2658a	—Emperor William					5	
2658b	—Victoria Dwarf Compact				¾	10	



DOUBLE COLUMBINE.



CLARKIA PULCHELLA.



FANCY CARNATION.



MARGARET CARNATION.

CENTAUREA CYANUS.
(Corn Flower.)

CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR.



HYBRID COSMOS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
82 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
2659	Centaurea , continued—						
2660	Cyanus Mixed . . . per oz., 25c.	2	hA	mixed	3/4	5	pots and edgings. The others are showy plants when in bloom.
	—Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
	Collection of <i>Centaurea</i> , including 6 var. <i>C. cyanus</i> (Corn-flower) .					30	
2661	Centaureidium Drummondii	yel.	..	5	Pretty little Composite.
	Centranthus —						
2663	—macrosiphon per oz., 30c.	1	3	red	1	5	Very pretty free flowering Annuals, suitable for rockeries and vases.
2665	—albus " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
2668	—nanus " 30c.	..	..	red	1/2	5
2669	—Mixed " 30c.	..	..	mixed	1	5
2671	Cerastium tomentosum	2	3	†hP	white	trail.	Fine edging plants; pretty.
2673	Cerinthe retorta . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	yel.	1 1/2	5	Valuable for bees.
2675	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	†hhP	pur.	2	10	Very pretty; bright color.
2676	—hybrida, Mixed . . per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2678	Chimaphilla umbellata	hP	white	1	25	Prince's Pine. Fine evergreen.
2685	Chorizema varium	1	3	gS	scar.	3	A fine greenhouse plant.
	Christmas Rose						See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
	Chrysanthemum (Annual)—						
2690	coronarium, Double White	2	3	hA	white	1 1/2	The annual Chrysanthemums are showy, free bloomers, and should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a valuable bedding plant.
2693	—Double Yellow per oz., 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2695	—Double Mixed " 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2711	tricolor, White " 40c.	..	..	white	..	5
2712	—Yellow " 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2712a	—Scarlet " 40c.	..	..	d. scar.	..	5
2713	—Eclipse " 75c.	..	..	br. & yel.	1	5
2713a	—Burridgeanum " 40c.	..	..	w. & r.	..	5
2714	—Mixed " 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2714a	—Dunnetti Double Golden . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10
2714b	—Double Mixed . . . per oz., 80c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2717	multicaule (fine bedder) . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3/4	5
2718	inodorum, Double	white	1	10	For bouquets or edgings. <i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy, or "Marguerite."
2721	frutescens (Paris Daisy) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2723	uliginosum (fine for cutting) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
	Choice collections, including—						
	12 var. <i>Chrysanthemum</i> , Annual					50	
	6 " " " " " " " " " " " "					35	
	Chrysanthemum (Perennial)—						
2730	Indicum grandiflorum	3	hP	mixed	3	10	These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.
2731	Japonicum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2732	—From finest flowers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
2733	—pompon	1 1/2	10	
	Cineraria hybrida —						
2735	White	1	†gP	white	2	25	Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest named flowers. See special note on page 72. <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."
2737	Azure Blue . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
2738	Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	25
2739	Splendid Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
2741	—Half Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25
2745	—Large-flowered Prize . . . . .	..	..	..	2	50
2750	—Double	2	..	..	..	75
2753	Cineraria maritima , per oz., 50c.	..	hhP	yel.	..	5	
2755	candidissima 50c.	5	
2757	Cirsium pannonicum	2	3	hP	pur.	2-3	A beautiful thistle without thorns.
	Clarkia —						
2758	elegans rosea	hA	rose	1 1/2	5	Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these, especially the double varieties, is very beautiful. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.
2758a	—rosea, Double . . . per oz., 40c.	..	..	..	..	5
2758b	—alba Double 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
2759	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2762	—Mixed, Double . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
2763	pulchella 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
2765	—alba 40c.	..	..	white	..	5
2766	—marginata . . . . .	..	..	bord.	..	5
2768	—White Tom Thumb	white	3/4	5	
2778	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	mixed	..	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
82 ½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2779	Clary, Purple-top . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	pur. red	2	5	} (<i>Salvia hominum.</i>) Odd but pretty flowers.
2779a	Red-top " 25c.					5	
2782	Cleome arborea	2	gP	white	6	10	} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil plant style.
2783	sesquiorgyalis		gA	pur.		10	
2784	speciosa		hA		2	10	
2785	Clianthus Dampieri	1 2	gS	scar. crim.	3	10	} Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.
2790	puniceus				6	10	
2792	Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edging.
Cockscomb—							
2797	Empress, Dwarf Crimson	2 3		crim.	¾	10	} (<i>Celosia.</i>) If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large, full, bright colored and very pretty. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.
2798	Golden Dwarf			golden		10	
2799	Queen of Dwarfs			rose	¾	10	
2800	Glasgow Prize			crim.	1	10	
2812	Japan Scarlet	3		scar.	3	5	
2813	Japan Golden			golden		10	
2823	Mixed per oz., \$1	2 3		mixed		5	
2833	*Coleus (Fine hybrids)		gP		2	25		} Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.
Choice collections, including—						1 25	
12 varieties						75	
2835	Collinsia Bartsiaefolia, per oz., 50c.	2	hA	pur.	1	5	} Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
2838	bicolor " 25c.	1 2		p. & w.	1½	5	
2839	—alba " 30c.			white		5	
2840	candidissima " 30c.	2			1	5	
2843	grandiflora " 30c.			blue		5	
2845	multicolor " 25c.			w. & r.		5	
2847	—marmorata " 25c.	2 3				5	
2850	verna " 50c.	1 3		bl. & p.	¾	5	
2852	Mixed " 25c.			mixed	2	5	
2854	Collomia coccinea " 25c.	2 3		s. & y.		5		} Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
2856	grandiflora " 25c.			yel.		5	
Columbine—							
2858	Common Double 40c.	1 3	hP	mixed		5	} These are very free-flowering. See also <i>Aquilegia</i> .
2860	White			white		5	
2862	Commelyna cœlestis	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865	—alba			white		5	
2868	—variegata			var.	2	5	
2870	Convolvulus tricolor, per oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	5	} These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time.
2872	—White " 25c.			white		5	
2875	—unicaulis " 25c.			pur.		5	
2876	—Crimson Violet " 25c.			crim.		5	
2877	—Rose " 25c.			rose		5	
2877a	—Mixed " 25c.			mixed		5	
Choice collections, including—						35	
8 varieties Convolvulus minor							
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.
2880	*Cordylone australis	3		white	3	10	} Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decoration.
2882	*indivisa lineata				10	10	
Coreopsis							
Corn-flower							
2887	Cosmidium Burridgeanum	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2890	Cosmos bipinnatus purpureus	2 3		pur.	3	5	} Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable.
2891	—hybridus, Large-fl'd. oz., \$1.00			mixed		10	
2891a	—White " 1.25			white		10	
2892	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>)		tA	yel.		5	Curious; for pots and gardens.
2894	Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	½	10	Favorite spring flower.
2900	Crucianella stylosa	2		pur.		5	A handsome Crosswort.
2904	Cuphea miniata	3	thhP	crim.	1	5	} These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2905 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
2905	platycentra	1 3		s. & w.		10	
2906	purpurea	3		pur.		5	
2907	eminens			s. & y.	1½	10	
2908	Rœzlii	1 3		yel. & r.	1	10	
2909	strigulosa			violet		10	



FOUR-O'CLOCKS.



FORGET-ME-NOT.



GAILLARDIA PICTA.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.




ECHEVERIA SECUNDA.



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.



FOXGLOVE.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2980	Erica (Heath), Finest Mixed . . .	2 3	gS	mixed	2	cts. 25	Charming evergreen shrub.
2983	Eriinus alpinus	2	hP	blue	¾	10	Beautiful for baskets.
2984	Eriogonum corymbosum	3	..	yel.	1	10	{ Bears dense clusters of small bright yellow flowers.
	Erysimum --						
2986	Arkansanum per oz., 30c.	1 2	hA	..	1½	5	{ Free-flowering; of bright colors and neat habit.
2988	Peroffskianum 30c.	..	..	orange	..	5	
2989	Eryngium cœlestinum	2 3	hP	blue	..	5	Beautiful sky-blue flowers.
	Eschscholtzia --						
2990	Californica per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	yel.	1	5	{ Large, vase-shaped flowers of bright colors, continuing long in bloom; excellent for borders or bedding, and very showy. Are also fine when grown in pots.
2990a	--alba 40c.	..	..	white	..	5	
2991	--Rose Cardinal . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	5	
2992	crocea per oz., 40c.	..	..	orange	..	5	
2995	--plena 75c.	..	..	..	..	5	
2998	tenuifolia 50c.	..	..	yel.	..	5	
3000	Mandarin 60c.	..	..	o.r.cr.	..	5	
3001	Mixed 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3003	Eucharidium grandiflorum . . .	1 2	..	rose	..	5	Very graceful little plant.
3010	Eupatorium Fraseri	3	thP	white	..	5	No. 3010 is fine for cutting.
3011	ageratoides . . . . .	..	..	..	3	5	"Boneset." A fine wild flower.
3014	* Euphorbia marginata, per oz., 30c.	..	hA	w.&gr.	2	5	{ Very pretty leaves; showy.
3016	heterophylla . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
3020	Eutoca multiflora . . . . .	..	hB	pink	1	5	{ Are good, serviceable flowering plants for bedding; free blooming.
3022	viscida 1 3	hA	blue	..	..	5	
3026	Wrangeliana . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
3030	Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	..	rose	¾	25	Pretty for ribbon gardening.
	Ferns --Choice collection, including 12 of the finest sorts					\$1 25	{ Most graceful plants; do best in sandy, peaty soil.
	Feverfew						See <i>Matricaria</i> .
	Flax						See <i>Linum</i> .
	Forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis</i>)--						
3046	alpestris per oz., 80c.	..	thhP	blue	trail.	10	{ All are beautiful and much prized for spring gardening. The <i>Myosotis palustris</i> is the true "Forget-me-not" of Europe.
3047	--rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10	
3048	--alba per oz., \$1	..	..	white	½	10	
3049	--elegantissima . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10	
3049a	--Victoria (fine for pots) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
3050	Azorica . . . . .	..	..	d.blue	..	25	{ All the species are favorites, being early flowering and easily grown. They prefer a moist situation.
3054	--cœlestina . . . . .	..	..	l.blue	..	25	
3056	dissitiflora 1	..	..	blue	..	10	
3058	palustris per oz., \$2	1 2	thP	b.&w.	¾	10	
3062	sylvatica per oz., \$1.25	..	..	blue	1	10	
3065	Foxglove (<i>Digitalis</i>), White . . .	2	..	white	2	5	{ <i>Digitalis</i> --from <i>digitus</i> , a finger, referring to the shape of the flowers. The Foxgloves are showy for backgrounds and borders, and are beautiful when planted among shrubs; they thrive in any ordinary garden soil.
3070	Large-flowered	1 2	..	l. y.	1½	5	
3072	Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
3075	Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5	
3076	Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	div.	5	
3078	Gloxinia-like, White	2 3	..	white	3	5	
3079	--Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5	
3080	--Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5	
3082	--Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
	Choice collection, including--						
	12 varieties Foxglove					40	
3089	Four O'Clock , Hybrid, p'r oz., 20c.	..	tA	..	2	5	{ (<i>Mirabilis</i> .) Called Four O'Clocks because they open their blossoms at that hour in the afternoon. They are also known as "Marvel of Peru." Handsome, free-flowering, sweet-scented; blossoms variegated, striped and various colors.
3090	longiflora alba 25c.	2	..	white	..	5	
3091	Variegated-leaved 20c.	2 3	..	mixed	..	5	
3091a	Tom Thumb, White 30c.	..	..	white	1	5	
3091b	--" Mixed 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
	Choice collections, including--						
	10 var. Four O'Clock					45	
	8 " " "					30	
	6 " " " Strip'd-l'v'd					30	
3092	Fragaria Indica	1 2	hP	yel.	trail.	10	Beautiful scarlet fruit.
3093	Freesia refracta alba	3	gB	white	2	10	Very sweet flowers,



DOUBLE AFRICAN MARIGOLD.



GODETIA, "LADY ALBEMARLE."



LOVE-IN-A-MIST.



LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.



GILIA CAPITATA.




HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
309 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3094	Fuchsia procumbens (for vases).	1 3	gS	blue	trail.	50	"Ladies' Ear-Drop." Well known greenhouse plant. They require a firm, rich soil.
3095	Finest Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	div.	50
	Collection of Fuchsias, including 12 choice varieties					75	
3096	Gaillardia amblyodon	2 3	†hhP	fine r.	2	5	Showy and free bloomers. They are good bedders, very beautiful; fine for bouquets, and should be more generally cultivated. They do best in a good, light soil.
3097	picta . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
3098	—Lorenziana per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3099	—Aurora Borealis . . . . .	..	..	sc.&y.	..	5
3102	—Salmon Red . . . . .	..	..	salmon	..	5
3103	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
	Collection of Gaillardia, including 6 choice varieties					40	
3108	Galega officinalis	1 2	hP	blue	3	5	Tall ornamental plants, suitable for borders.
3110	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3111	Galium boreale	1	10	"Northern Bedstraw."
3112	Gamolepis tagetes	1	hhA	yel.	..	5	Fine for beds.
3114	Gardenia Thunbergii	gS	white	2	25	Flowers very fragrant.
3116	Gardoquia Betonicoides	3	†hhP	pur.	1½	10	Worthy of cultivation.
3118	Gaura Lindheimeriana . oz., 40c.	1 2	hhA	w.&r.	3	5	Flowers freely all summer.
3120	Gentiana acaulis	1	hP	d. b.	¼	10	Fine, showy, hardy plants. Should be in every collection for the beauty of the flowers.
3120a	Andrewsii	2	..	blue	¼	25	
3121	campestris . . . . .	..	hA	pur.	½	10
3124	cruciata . . . . .	..	hP	blue	1	10
3126	crinita	3	hA	..	..	25
3127	alba . . . . .	..	hP	white	2	10
3128	saponaria . . . . .	..	..	pur.	3	10
3129	Geranium (Zonale), per oz., \$1.50	1 3	gP	scar.	1½	10	Saved from fine named varieties; especially fine colors. See also <i>Pelargonium</i> .
3132	Double Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
3138	sanguineum . . . . .	..	hP	pur.	1	50
3139	Apple-scented . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	25
3141	Gesnera macrantha	1	gP	scar.	½	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants, with long-tubed flowers.
3143	Extra Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	50	
3145	Geum Chiloense coccineum pl.	hP	scar.	1½	5	Blooms freely for a long time.
3146	—atrosanguineum fl. pl.	10	Fine for bouquets.
3147	Gilia Achilleæfolia	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	Free-blooming Annuals, fine for beds. Will bloom in any situation, look well on lawn in beds, are good for rockeries, and can be planted at any season.
3148	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3149	—rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3152	capitata . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	5
3153	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3154	laciniata . . . . .	..	..	..	½	5
3156	linifolia (for borders) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3158	nivalis . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
3160	tricolor . . . . .	..	..	tri.	..	5
3167	rosea splendens . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3169	Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3171	Glaucium luteum	2 3	†hP	yel.	2	5	Horned Poppy. Showy border plants, with gray foliage. A very handsome plant.
3173	Globularia trichosantha	2	gP	blue	½	10	
3174	Gloxinia hybrida , Mixed	1 3	..	mixed	..	50	Beautiful greenhouse plants. They grow well in a light, rich soil. <i>Defiance</i> is of an intense, glowing scarlet, and one of the finest of recent introductions.
3176	—crassifolia erecta . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
3177	—horizontalis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	50
3178	—grandiflora "Defiance" (new) . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	50
3179	—French Tigered and Spotted . . . . .	..	..	spot.	..	50
3182	Godetia rubicunda splendens	hA	p. r.	1	5	All the varieties are fine, profuse blooming, hardy Annuals of beautiful colors. Can be grown in pots. <i>G. Whitneyi</i> is a magnificent species of compact habit, with very large, rosy flowers blotched with crimson; it makes a splendid pot plant.
3183	Princess of Wales . . . . .	..	..	d. cr.	1½	5
3184	Lady Satin Rose . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	5
3188	The Bride . . . . .	..	..	w.&c.	..	5
3189	Duchess of Albany . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3190	Lady Albemarle . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	5
3190a	Lindleyana . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
3190b	Bijou . . . . .	..	..	blush	2	5
3190c	Whitneyi . . . . .	..	..	d.rose	1½	5
3191	—Brilliant . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	5
3195	Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
	Collection of Godetias, including 6 choicest varieties					30	No. 3184 is of a beautiful, bright carmine color; very effective.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/2 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
3388	Limnanthes Douglasii	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free flowering and fragrant.
3390	Linaria bipartita alba	2	hP	white	.	5	Snapdragon-shaped flowers; desirable for edgings, and very good for rockwork.
3390a	—splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	3/4	5	
3391	Maroccana . . . . .	.	.	rose	3/4	5
3393	Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy) . . . . .	.	hP	violet	trail.	5
3394	Linum flavum	thhP	yel.	3/4	10	Flax. Handsome, free-flowering plants. The tender kinds make pretty pot plants.
3394a	grandiflorum rubrum . . oz., 20c.	.	hhA	crim.	.	5	
3394b	Lewisii variegatum . . " 50c.	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
3395	Lisianthus Russellianus	2 3	gA	blue	1 1/2	25	Fine; like the Gentians.
3395a	Loasa aurantiaca	hhA	orange	6	5	Elegant foliage, and flowers of curious structure.
3398	tricolor . . . . .	.	hA	tri.	2	5
Lobelia—							All the Lobelias are suitable for beds, edgings and ribbon borders. <i>L. gracilis</i> is fine for hanging baskets or vases. <i>L. E. speciosa</i> and its varieties are the finest edging plants, and contrast beautifully with scarlet Geraniums. These should have a rich, open soil, and be provided with plenty of manure-water when beginning to flower. 3413 is a splendid new variety, with deep blue flowers and distinct white eye.
3399	cardinalis	2	hP	scar.	.	10	
3400	syphilitica	3	.	blue	.	10	
3401	ramosa . . . . .	.	.	.	1	10
3402	Erinus (gracilis)	1 3	thhP	.	trail.	5	
3404	—speciosa . . . . .	.	.	.	1/2	10
3406	—alba . . . . .	.	.	white	trail.	10
3407	—kermesina . . . . .	.	.	crim.	.	5
3408	—Lindleyana . . . . .	.	.	rose	.	5
3410	—Paxtoniana . . . . .	.	.	b. & w.	.	10
3411	—grandiflora superba . . . . .	.	.	blue	.	10
3412	—erecta, "Crystal Palace" . . . . .	.	.	.	1/2	10
3412a	——"Emperor William" . . . . .	.	.	l. blue	.	10
3413	—Royal Purple . . . . .	.	.	pur.	.	10
3414	—Mixed per oz., 75c.	.	.	mixed	1	5	
Choice collections, including—							
12 vars. Lobelia						60	
6 " "						40	
3428	Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	Pretty and interesting.
3430	tetragonolobus per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yel.	3/4	5	Winged Pea.
3431	Love Lies-Bleeding , per oz., 20c.	.	.	crim.	3	5	{ <i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Graceful showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432	Love-in-a-Mist per oz., 25c.	1 2	.	blue	1	5	
3435	White Double 30c.	.	.	white	.	5	{ <i>Nigella</i> .) Curious and ornamental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3436	Blue Spanish 30c.	.	.	blue	.	5	
3438	White Spanish 30c.	.	.	white	.	5	
3439	Mixed Spanish 25c.	.	.	mixed	.	5	
3444	Lupinus albus	2 3	.	white	2	5	A large genus of very ornamental annual or perennial plants. No. 3479 grows five to six feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 3470 has very fragrant flowers, nearly white when first open, and at length with tinges of yellow and purple. Some varieties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silvery foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All the varieties are very free-flowering, bright, attractive and easily grown.
3446	atroviolaceus . . . . .	.	hP	v. & w.	.	5
3450	Cruikshankii . . . . .	.	.	var.	3	5
3452	Dunnettii superbus . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5
3454	Hartwegii . . . . .	.	.	b. & pk.	.	5
3456	—albus . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5
3458	cœlestinus . . . . .	.	hA	l. blue	.	5
3460	hirsutus . . . . .	.	.	blue	2	5
3460a	—ruber . . . . .	.	.	rose	.	5
3465	luteus . . . . .	.	.	yel.	.	5
3470	mutabilis . . . . .	.	hP	var.	3	5
3472	nanus	1 3	hA	b. & v.	1/2	5	
3479	polyphyllus . . . . .	.	hP	blue	5	5
3480	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	.	.	mixed	.	5	
3484	subcarnosus . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5
3489	sulphureus . . . . .	.	hA	sul.	2	5
3493	tricolor elegans . . . . .	.	hP	o. & ro.	3	5
3498	Mixed Annuals per oz., 20c.	.	hA	mixed	.	5	
Collection of Lupins, including 12 choicest varieties						40	
3500	Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	hP	scar.	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants. 3507 is a superb variety, and the original of the beautiful Haageana hybrids, which include the choicest flowers.
3505	—alba . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5
3506	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	.	.	mixed	.	5	
3507	fulgens	1	tP	scar.	1	10	
3509	Haageana hybrida	hP	mixed	.	10	Showy saucer-like flowers. Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3511	Lysimachia verticillata	2 3	.	yel.	1 2	10	
3513	Madia elegans per oz., 50c.	2	hA	.	2	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Foot	Price per Packet	General Observations.
351 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts	
3517	Malope grandiflora	2 3	hA	red	2	5	} Mallow-like flowers, very pretty; sow early.
3520	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3522	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3524	Malva miniata (<i>Sphaeralcea Munroana</i>)	gP	scar.	4	5	} Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3530	Marigold, African . per oz., 50c.	..	hA	lem.	2	5	
3531	—Mixed " 50c.	mixed	..	5	} (<i>Tagetes</i> .) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. See also <i>Calendula</i> .
3532	—El Dorado " 75c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
3533	—Nugget of Gold " 75c.	..	..	gold	..	5
3534	Dwarf Striped " 50c.	..	..	strip.	1 1/2	5
3535	—Gold Striped " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
3537	French " 50c.	..	..	orange	1	5
3538	—Mixed " 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3540	Ranunculus " 50c.	..	..	strip.	1 1/2	5
Choice collections, including—							
6	8 vars. Marigold, Double French					35	
6	" " " "					25	
6	" " " African					25	
3547	Martynia Craniolaria	hhA	w. & sp.	..	5	} Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	— <i>proboidea</i> per oz., 30c.	..	..	vio. sp.	..	5
3550	— <i>lutea</i> " 30c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
3552	— <i>formosa</i> " 30c.	..	..	..	..	5
3553	— <i>fragrans</i> per oz., 40c.	crim.	..	5	} (<i>Mirabilis</i> .) See Four O'Clock, page 87.
Marvel of Peru							
3556	Matricaria eximia plena	hA	white	2	5	} Feverfew. Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3556a	— <i>capensis plena</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3557	Mathiola bicornis	hhA	..	3/4	5	} Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.
3560	Melilotus coerulea	3	hP	blue	1 1/2	5	
3570	Mesembryanthemum tricolor	1 2	tA	tri.	3/4	5	} Beautiful dwarf edging plants, flowering profusely in dry and sunny situations. Fine for pot culture.
3573	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3575	— <i>cordifolium variegatum</i> . . . . .	..	tP	yel.	..	25
Mignonette—							} The well known "Frenchman's Darling." Highly scented and very desirable, flowering freely. If wanted in winter, seeds should be sown in July. <i>Machet</i> and <i>Gabrielle</i> are fine for pot growing, having large and numerous spikes of red flowers.
3577	— <i>Reseda odorata</i> . . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	w. bf.	..	5	
3578	— <i>grandiflora</i> " 15c.	..	..	..	..	5
3580	—Golden Queen " 40c.	..	..	b. yel.	..	5
3581	—Crimson Queen " 40c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
3582	— <i>pumila compacta</i> , Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3583	—Machet, Dwarf " 50c.	..	..	w. & bf.	..	10
3584	—Gabrielle " 75c.	..	..	red	3/4	10
3585	—Victoria " 75c.	..	..	d. red	..	10
3586	—Miles' Spiral " 40c.	..	..	cr. & bf.	1	5
3587	—Giant Pyramidal " 25c.	..	..	red	1 1/2	5
3588	—Pyramidal Dwarf Bush . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3590	—Parsons' White per oz., 75c.	..	..	w. & bf.	3/4	5
Choice collection, including—							
10 varieties Mignonette						50	
Mimosa pudica							See Sensitive Plant.
3598	Mimulus cardinalis	1 2	thP	scar.	1 1/2	10	} Monkey Flower. Very showy, musk-scented, and free flowering. The hardy kinds are well suited for borders. Any common soil suits.
3603	— <i>hybridus cupreus</i>	1 3	hA	mixed	..	10	
3608	— <i>roseus superbus</i> . . . . .	..	..	r. & y.	..	10
3610	— <i>Roetzlii</i>	2 3	..	yel.	3/4	25	
3612	— <i>tigrinus</i> per oz., \$1.50	1 3	..	spot.	1	10	
3613	— <i>grandiflorus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
3613a	— <i>ringens</i>	2 3	hP	blue	2	10	} A splendid new Shell-flower, with very fine foliage.
3614	Molucella spinosa . . . . .	..	..	rose	7	25
3616	Monarda fistulosa	pur.	..	10	"Horse Mint."
Monk's-hood							See <i>Aconitum</i> .
Mourning Bride							See <i>Scabiosa</i> .
3620	Musa Ensete . . per 100 seeds, \$2	1 2	gP	y. & br.	10	25	} Abyssinian Banana; splendid tropical plant.
3625	Musk Plant	1 3	tA	yel.	3/4	10	
3627	—New Compact . . . . .	..	..	..	3/4	10

NUMBER and NAME.				Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
See ¼ oz. at. oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.									
									cts.
Myosotis									
Nasturtium (Tom Thumb)—									
3633	—Yellow per oz., 15c.	2	3	hA	yel.	¾	5	} See Forget-me-not, page 87.	
3639	—Spotted " 15c.				s.spot.		5		
3645	—Black " 25c.				black		5		
3647	—Bluish Rose " 20c.				blue		5		
3650	—Ruby King " 25c.				red		5		
3652	—Golden Cloth " 30c.				golden		5		
3654	—Cream-colored " 15c.				cream		5		
3657	—Scarlet " 15c.				scar.		5		
3660	—Rose " 15c.				rose		5		
3662	—Empress of India. " 25c.				crim.		5		
3663	—Aurora " 30c.				var.		5		
3664	—Golden King (new) " 30c.				golden		5		
3665	—Lady Bird (new) " 30c.				yel. & r.		5		
3666	—King of Tom Thumbs " 25c.				scar.		5		
3670	—Crystal Palace Gem " 15c.				y. & cr.		5		
3672	—Mixed " 15c.				mixed		5		
3674	Cattell's Dwarf Crimson "				crim.		5		
Collections of Nasturtiums—									
12 vars. Dwarf Tom Thumb		50							
8 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		40							
3677	Nemesia compacta alba			tA	white	1½	5	} Very pretty and neat flowering plants for edges.	
3678	—cœrulea " " " " " "				ro. & b.		5		
3680	Nemophila atomaria, per oz., 20c.	1	3	hA	w. & pu.	I	5	} This genus consists of very pretty annuals of easy growth, and deserve extensive cultivation; are good in pots and edgings, in rockeries or in the garden.	
3682	—oculata " " " " " "				b. & w.		5		
3684	—discoidalis " " " " " "				pur.		5		
3686	—insignis per oz., 20c.				blue		5		
3690	—alba " " " " " "				white		5		
3694	—marginata " " " " " "				bord.		5		
3698	—maculata per oz., 20c.				spot.	½	5		
3700	Mixed " " " " " " " " " " " "				mixed	div.	5		
Choice collection, including—									
8 varieties Nemophila		35							
3701	Nertera depressa	2	3	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.	
3702	Nicotiana affinis (fragrant)			hhA		3	5	} Species of tobacco, valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.	
3702a	—cosleea " " " " " "					10	25		
3703	Nierembergia gracilis			gP	w. & li.	I	5	} Handsome flowers; fine for hanging baskets or edgings.	
3706	—frutescens " " " " " "			hP		2	10		
Nigella									
Nolana atriplicifolia		2		hA	b.w. & y.	¾	5	} Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.	
3710	—alba " " " " " "				white		5		
3713	—lanceolata " " " " " "				b. & w.		5		
3716	—paradoxa violacea " " " " " "				b. & v.	I	5		
3718	—prostrata " " " " " "				blue	trail.	5		
3719	Mixed per oz., 20c.				mixed	I	5		
3720	Nycterinia selaginoides	2	3	hhP	pink	¾	5		} Pretty dwarf plants.
3721	—Capensis " " " " " "				w. b.		5		
3721a	Nymphæa reniformis	3		tP	white	I	10	Tuber-bearing White Water Lily.	
3722	Obeliscaria pulcherrima	2		thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.	
Ecnothera									
3724	Opuntia vulgaris	3		hS	yel.	2	10	"Prickly Pear," or "Indian Fig."	
3727	Orobis lathyroides	2	3	hP	blue	1½	5	} These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossom.	
3730	—niger " " " " " "				pur.	3	5		
3733	Oxalis Valdiviana	2		tP	yel.	¾	10	Charming little plants.	
3735	Oxytropis Lambertii	3		hP	white		10	Valuable for bouquets.	
3737	Oxyura chrysanthemoides	2	3	hA		trail.	5	Showy Composite.	
3740	Pæonia officinalis	2		hP	red	1½	5	} Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.	
3744	—Sinensis " " " " " "				blush		10		
3746	Palafoxia Hookeriana	3		hA			5	Very good Everlasting.	

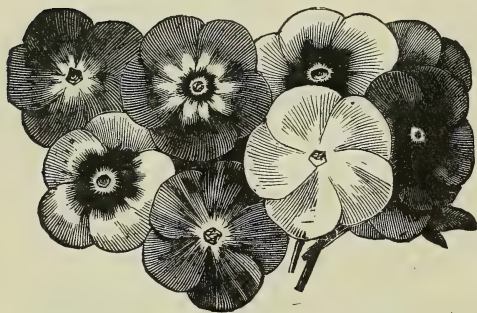
NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
3750	Palava flexuosa	2 3	hhA	pk.&d.	1½	5	Pretty.
3752	Pansy , *Bl'k "Faust," p. oz., \$1.25	1 3	hA	black	¾	10	<i>(Viola tricolor.)</i> Heart's-ease. All the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully cultivated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn if large flowers are expected, and preferably in a frame. If sown in spring the flowers will not be as large as from seed sown in autumn. No. 3766 has exceedingly beautiful, extra large flowers, with very broad blotches and upper petals finely lined. 3787a is the richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the handsomest colors and finest forms, and these in great diversity. The collections here offered merit special attention, and are sure to give splendid results. Those marked thus (*) are best for bedding, but all the others also do well for this purpose if planted out early in the spring.
3753	*Lord Beaconsfield			violet		10	
3754	Quadricolor			4-color		10	
3755	Striped			strip.		10	
3758	*Emperor William			blue		10	
3759	Fawn Color			fawn		10	
3760	*Light Blue			l. blue		10	
3762	Violet-margined			mar.		10	
3763	*Gold-margined					10	
3765	Five-blotched (Odier)			spot.		25	
3766	Bugnot's Superb Str'n	10.00				50	
3767	*Trimardeau Giant					10	
3767a	*Trimardeau Yellow			yel.		25	
3767b	*Trimardeau White			white		25	
3768	*Black Blue			bk.&bl.		10	
3769	Bronze			bronze		10	
3770	*White			white		10	
3773	*Azure Blue			blue		10	
3777	*Pure Yellow			yel.		10	
3781	*Candidissima "Snow Queen"			white		10	
3786	atropurpurea			dk. pur.		10	
3787	—alba marginata			pr & w.		10	
3787a	*Thorburn's Superb Large Strain			mixed		25	
3788	*Mixed					10	
3789	*Common Mixed	75				5	
Choice collections, including—							
24 vars. Pansy or Heart's-ease.						1 25	
18 " " " " " "						1 00	
12 " " " " " "						75	
8 " " " " " "						60	
6 " " " " " "						50	
8 " Giant Pansy						75	
Paris Daisy							See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
Peas, Sweet							See page 106.
3790	Pelargonium , Fancy	2 3	gP		2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
3804	Pentstemon Clevelandii		hP	crim.		10	Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free-flowing; fine for bedding.
3810	antirrhinoides			yel.	3	25	
3812	heterophyllum			blue	2	10	
3824	Mixed European . . per oz., 50c.			mixed	var.	5	
3830	* Perilla Nankinensis, per oz., 20c.	2	hhA	pur.	1½	5	Ornamental-leaved; for ribbon gardening and beds.
3837	*laciniata 30c.					5	
3840	Persicaria , Red	3	hP	red		5	Showy for backgrounds.
3842	White			white		5	
Petunia hybrida—							
3848	Large-flowered, White	2 3	thhA			10	These are well-known, very ornamental plants, producing freely fragrant and beautiful flowers, and continuing a long time in bloom. They do well in the garden, house or conservatory, and will thrive in almost any sort of soil. The newer varieties are of brilliant colors and fine form. 3867 is a dwarf bushy variety, with regularly striped flowers, and is very effective, either in masses or in pots. The <i>California Giant</i> is a strain of great merit. The flowers are very large and extremely deep-throated, and some of them are exquisitely penciled and beautifully fringed. The collections of Large-flowering and Double Fringed here offered contain only the finest varieties.
3849	—Intus aurea			yel.		25	
3850	—Crimson			crim.		25	
3851	—Purple			purple		25	
3852	—Rose			rose		25	
3853	—Superbissima, tigered throat			mixed		50	
3854	—California Giant					25	
3855	—Superb, single, mixed					25	
3856	—Fringed White			white		25	
3857	—Crimson			crim.		25	
3858	—"Titania"			purple		50	
3860	—Mixed			mixed		25	
3862	—Double Mixed					50	
3863	—Fringed Mixed					75	
3864	——"Lady-of-the-Lake"			white		75	
3866	Countess of Ellesmere			pr.&w.		10	
3867	Inimitable Dwarf			mixed	¾	10	
3868	Venosa (veined)				1½	10	
3870	Mixed Single . . . per oz., \$1.25					5	
Collections of Petunias, including—							
12 vars. Fine Large-flowering						1 00	
6 " " " " " "						60	
12 " Double Fringed						1 50	
6 " " " " " "						80	
12 " Double Large-flowering						1 50	
6 " " " " " "						80	



"TOM THUMB" NASTURTIUM.



ZINNIA ROBUSTA.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



POPPY, DANEBROG.



NEMOPHILA MACULATA.



EVENING PRIMROSE.



PINK, DIANTHUS CHINENSIS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3872	Phacelia congesta	2	hP	pur.bl.	1 1/2	5	Excellent for bees.
Phlox Drummondii							
3875	—atropurpurea striata	2	3	hA	strip.	1	The name is from <i>phlox</i> , flame, in allusion to the general brilliancy of the flowers. This is a very elegant genus of flowering plants, being highly colored, especially <i>P. Drummondii</i> , an annual, the varieties of which are of the brightest colors. A bed of these will be highly prized for good habit, richness of color, and duration and profusion of bloom. All grow well in pots or as trailers. By making two or more sowings they will flower till frost. Should be grown in rich, loamy soil, and given plenty of water. Especially fine effects may be had by planting masses of contrasting colors.
3880	—Black Warrior				d. red	5	
3888	—variabilis atropurpurea				pur.	5	
3893	—Leopoldi				w. cr.	5	
3900	—Radowitzii				white	5	
3901	—rosea				rose	5	
3903	—oculata alba				w & l.	5	
3916	—coccinea				scar.	5	
3917	—cuspidata (Star of Quedlinburg)				mixed	10	
3921	—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet						
	per oz., \$1.50				crim.	3/4	
3923	—Dwarf White Snowball				white	1/2	
3925	—Dwarf Fireball				fire	25	
3926	—Dwarf Fancy Mix'd. oz., \$2.50				mixed	10	
3927	—Mixed " "					1	
3931	—grandiflora, Chamois Rose				rose	10	
3932	—Eclipse (blue-veined)				blue	10	
3933	—Dwarf Blood Red				d. red	10	
3934	—Clevelandii				w.&sc.	10	
3935	—coccinea				scar.	10	
3936	—alba				white	10	
3937	—kermesina splendens				sc.&w.	10	
3939	—stellata splendens				crim.	10	
3940	—Mixed " "				mixed	10	
3942	—Double White				white	10	
3943	—Double Red				red	3/4	
Collection, including— 10 varieties Phlox Drummondii.							50
Phlox (Perennial)—							
3944	hybrida superba		hP	mixed	3	10	(Perennial Phlox.) These seeds are saved from the brightest colored sorts.
3945	Lemoine's best sorts					10	
3946	Physalis lobata			violet	1	10	Ground or Winter Cherry.
3946a	Physostegia Virginica			pur.	4-5	10	False Dragon-Head.
Picotee, White Ground							
3947	Yellow Ground		hhP	w.&sp.	2	50	From showy varieties. Very rich and beautiful, and finely perfumed; few flowers are more attractive.
3949	Slate Ground			y.&sp.		50	
3951	Mixed			slate		50	
3957	—Extra Fine			mixed		10	
3960						50	
Pink—							
Dianthus							
3963	—Chinensis Double Mixed		thB		1	5	(Dianthus). Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contains some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden should be without some of the varieties of the <i>Dianthus</i> family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. Pinks succeed well in any fairly rich soil, but when the production of large flowers is aimed at, a bed of turfy loam, leaf-mold and well-decomposed manure should be specially prepared for them.
3965	—Double White			white		5	
3967	—dentatus hybridus			lilac		10	
3969	—Heddewegii, Single, oz., \$1.00			mixed		5	
3969a	—Eastern Queen			rose		10	
3970	—Crimson Belle			crim.		10	
3971	—Double Mixed " "			mixed		10	
3972	—Double "Mourning Pink"			dark		10	
3973	—diadematus, D'ble, oz., \$1.50			mixed		10	
3975	—lacinatus, Single " "					5	
3977	—Double Mixed " "					10	
3979	—imperialis, Double Mixed					5	
3981	—Double Dark Red			red		5	
3983	—Dwarf Double White			white	3/4	5	
3986	—Dwarf D'ble Mix'd, oz., 60c.			mixed		5	
3987	—Superbus Dwarf Double White			white		10	
3988	—Plumarius, "Pheasant's Eye," fringed					1	
3990	—Single Mixed Pink			mixed		5	
3995	—Semi-double Grass Pink					10	
Collections of Pinks, including— 12 vars. Fine China							50
	8 " " "					40	
	6 " " "					30	
4014	Pittosporum undulatum	1	2	gS	w.&v.	3	Pale green, wavy leaves; fragrant flowers.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4016	Platystemon Californicus	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	California Poppy
4018	Platycodon grandiflorum	2	hP	blue	2	10	} Large Chinese Bell flower; very fine flowering plants.
4019	—album			white		10	
4022	Podolepis chrysantha	2 3	hhA	yel.	½	5	} Curious and pretty. Do well exposed to the sun.
4023	—affinis					5	
4025	—gracilis			red		5	
4026	Podophyllum peltatum	2	hP	white		10	Requires moist, shady situation.
4028	Pogonia ophioglossoides	3		pink	1	25	Prefers peaty soil.
	Polemonium						See Jacob's Ladder, No. 3308.
4030	Polyanthus	1 3	thP	mixed		10	(<i>Primula</i> .) Fine varieties.
4033	Finest	I				25	From named varieties
4034	Gold-laced					25	
	Poppy—						
4035	<i>Papaver bracteatum</i>			red	2	5	(<i>Papaver</i> .) Very showy and free flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; admirable for naturalizing in woody spots; they are also fine for cut-flower use. Seed should be kept from forming to secure continuous flowering. They are easily cultivated, the most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4037a is a magnificent variety of recent introduction, unsurpassed for beauty of coloring and gracefulness of form. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy" on account of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc van Thol Tulips. 4050 is of compact and robust habit and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white.
4036	—Mephisto (scarlet and black spots, with other shades)		hA	mixed		5	
4037	—Orientale		thP	d. red		10	
4037a	—The Shirley (a fine and distinct race) per oz., 75c.		hA	mixed		10	
4038	—glaucum (Tulip Poppy)			scar.	1½	10	
4038a	—pavonium (Peacock)			sc. & b.		5	
4039	—nudicaule		thP	yel.	2	10	
4040	—aurantiacum			orange		10	
4041	—album			white		10	
4042	—umbrosum		hA	crim.	1½	5	
4044	—Danebrog			sc. & w.		5	
4046	—Double White			white		5	
4047	—Fringed					10	
4048	—Scarlet			scar.		5	
4049	—Mikado			w. & cr.		5	
4050	—Cardinal			sc. & w.		10	
4051	—Golden Gate			mixed		5	
4052	—Carnation-flower'd, oz., 20c.					5	
4054	—Pæony flowered " 20c.					5	
4055	—Ranunculus-flow'd. " 30c.					5	
	Collections of Poppies, including—						
	12 vars. Double Carnation					50	
	12 " Pæony-flowered					50	
	6 " D'ble Dwf. Pæony-fl'd					30	
	6 " Ranunculus-flowered					30	
4067	Portulaca splendens	2 3	tA	pur.	½	5	These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last seven have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should therefore be sown late.
4069	Red Carnation-striped			strip.		5	
4070	Thellusonii			scar.		5	
4071	Pink			pink		5	
4072	albiflora			white		5	
4074	aurantiaca			orange		5	
4089	Thorburni			yel.		5	
4090	rosea striata			ro. str.		5	
4092	Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
4097	Large-flowered Rose			rose		5	
4100	—Salmon			salmon		5	
4111	Double Scarlet			scar.		25	
4114	—Orange			orange		25	
4117	—Carnation-striped			car. st.		25	
4118	—Salmon			salmon		25	
4120	—White			white		25	
4127	—Purple			pur.		25	
4130	—Mixed			mixed		10	
	Collections, including—						
	12 vars. Portulaca, beautiful					60	
	6 " " double					60	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1½	10	} Showy and hardy border plants.
4134	laciniata	2		yel.	I	25	
4135	Mixed			mixed		5	
	Collection, including—						
	6 varieties Potentilla, choicest					75	(<i>Petalostemon</i> .) Pretty herbaceous plants.
4136	Prairie Clover	3		wh. & vi.		10	} These are the Hardy Primroses. <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses."
4140	Primula cortusoides			red		10	
4141	Cashmeriana			rose	¼	25	
4143	Japonica			mixed	I	10	
4145	English Yellow Primrose			yel.		10	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
* ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3	gP	fr. red	¾	cts. 25	From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free-flowering, and especially valuable for cut-flowers or for house and window culture; a cool place suits them best. The seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mold. They require to be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. The collections here offered contain the finest varieties grown.
4157	—Bright Red			b. red		25	
4158	—alba			white		25	
4159	—punctata atropurpurea			pur. sp.		25	
4159a	—“Standard,” Rose			rose		25	
4160	—“Standard,” White			white		25	
4161	—cœrulea			blue		50	
4161a	—kermesina splendens			crim.		25	
4161b	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4163	—filicifolia alba			white		25	
4169	——rubra			red		25	
4170	——Mixed			mixed		25	
4171	—globosa rubra			red		25	
4174	——alba			white		25	
4176	——Finest Mixed			mixed		25	
4190	—plena rubra			red		75	
4193	——alba			white		75	
4195	——Mixed			mixed		75	
4196	Obconica	2	tgP	white	¾	25	
Collections Primulas, including—							
12 vars. Chinese Fringed						I 50	
10 “ “ “ “						I 25	
8 “ “ “ “						I 00	
6 “ “ “ “						75	
6 “ “ Double						I 25	
4203	Primrose, Evening—						The <i>Oenotheras</i> are fine, free-flowering plants, best for backgrounds or shrubby borders; <i>O. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers quite transparent. <i>O. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
4205	— <i>Oenothera bistorta</i>	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	
4207	— <i>Drummondii</i>	1 3		yel.	1	5	
4210	— <i>grandiflora</i>	2 3	hB		3	5	
4210	— <i>Lamarckii</i>				1½	5	
4220	— <i>rosea Mexicana</i> . . per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	¾	5	
4222	— <i>tetrapetala</i>	2 3	hA	white		5	
4237	— <i>tetrapetala</i>					5	
4230	—Mixed Annual . . per oz., 40c.			mixed	div.	5	
4233	Pyrethrum atrosanguineum		hP	dk.sc.	1	5	The last two, known as Golden Feather, are fine for edgings; No. 4237 makes a moss-like tuft.
4234	—roseum, Double			mixed		25	
4235	— <i>Tchihatchewii</i>	1 3		white		5	
4237	— <i>Parthenium aureum</i>	2 3		yel.	¾	5	
4237a	—“Golden Gem”					5	
4254	Rheum palmatum	1		white	3	5	Ornamental Rhubarb.
4255	— <i>Collinianum</i>					5	
4258	Rhododendron arboreum		hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
4270	Ricinus Borboniensis , per oz., 15c.	2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor Oil Plants are free growing, tender annuals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance when planted singly on lawns; also much used for centers of sub-tropical beds. 4277 is the handsomest and most graceful <i>Ricinus</i> , with foliage and stem nearly black.
4270a	— <i>Africanus</i>			div.	8	5	
4275	— <i>Gibsoni</i>			violet	5	5	
4276	— <i>macrophyllus</i>			d. pur.	6	5	
4277	— <i>Cambodgensis</i> (dark), per oz., 60c.				5	5	
4278	— <i>cœruleus</i>			blue	6	5	
4280	— <i>macrocarpus</i>			d. pur.	5	5	
4282	— <i>Phillipinensis</i>			pur.	6	5	
4284	— <i>purpureus</i>					5	
4288	— <i>sanguineus</i>			red		5	
4289	—Mixed per oz., 15c.			mixed	6-8	5	
Collections, including—							Ornamental in fruit. For green-houses.
12 vars. <i>Ricinus</i> , choicest sorts						50	
6 “ “ “ “						30	California Tree Poppy. Fine flowers, resembling a Poppy.
4290	Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	10	
4294	Romneya Coulteri	2 3	hhP			10	(Hesperis.) Free blooming and very sweet-scented.
4295	Rocket, Sweet . . per oz., 20c.		thP	w.&pur.		5	
4300	—White 20c.			white		5	(Lychnis coronaria.) Free blooming and exceedingly pretty.
4325	Rose Champion	2		rose	1	5	
4327	—White			white		5	
4328	—Dark Blood-Red			red		5	
4329	—Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	(Agrostemma.) Free-flowering and easily grown.
4330	Rose of Heaven . . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	rose		5	
4333	—White			white		5	
4334	— <i>Flos Jovis</i>			rose		5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
8- ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
	Rose of Sharon					cts.	
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	2	hP	yel.	3	5	See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> . Showy, large yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4356	Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA	blue	1	5	
4360	coccinea			scar.	1	5	These annuals have very showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-col- ored; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment.
4366	Dwarf Mixed			mixed	½	5	
4367	Tall Mixed per oz., 60c.				1	5	
	Collections, including—						
	8 vars. Salpiglossis, Tall					40	
	8 " " Dwarf					40	
	6 " " "					35	
4370	Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding, particularly the <i>splendens</i> var- ieties. They are easily grown, free-flowering and showy.
4380	patens	2	thP	blue	25	5	
4387	Rœmeriana			crim.	1	5	
4388	splendens per oz., \$2	3	thhP	scar.	2	10	
4389	—grandiflora					25	
4391	—New Cherry Red			cherry		25	
4392	—compacta erecta; beautiful			d.scar.		25	
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl.	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5	Pretty Composite for beds.
4400	Saponaria Calabrica , per oz., 40c.			red	1	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403	—alba			white		5	
4410	ocymoides	1 2	hP	red	½	5	
4412	Sarracenia purpurea	2		pur.	2	10	"Pitcher Plant." Grows well in peaty soil.
4414	Saxifraga aizoon			white	1	25	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.
4415	Huetiana		hA		½	25	
4417	Scabiosa candidissima	2 3			2½	5	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully variegated flowers. It succeeds in ordinary garden soil.
4418	—Double Snowball					5	
4420	Mixed Tall per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
4422	Dwarf Double Mixed 50c.				1½	5	
	Collections Scabiosa, including—						
	8 vars. Dwarf Double					35	
	6 " " "					30	
	8 " Tall Large-flowered					35	
	6 " " "					30	
4425	Schizanthus Grahami		hhA	s. & o.	2	5	Elegant and very free-blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flow- ers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange; fine for bedding. Grown in pots in early spring in green- house, they become fine foliage plants, with mass of blossoms.
4427	pinnatus			p. v.	1½	5	
4430	porrigens papilionaceus			bk. eyd.		5	
4433	retusus			r. & o.	2	5	
4436	—albus			white		5	
4440	Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed	div.	5	
	Collection, including—						
	6 varieties Schizanthus					30	
4443	Schizopetalon Walkeri	1 2	hA	white	¾	10	Curious fringed fragrant flowers.
4445	Scrophularia nodosa	2 3	hP	pur.	4	10	"Figwort." Fine for bees.
4447	Scutellaria galericulata	3		blue	2	10	"Skull-cap." Large blue flowers.
4450	Sedum ceruleum	2	hA		¾	10	(Stone Crop.) Showy little plants; excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
4453	Maximowiczii		hP	yel.	1	10	
4454	Mixed			mixed	¾	10	
	Senecio elegans						See <i>Jacobaea</i> .
4455	Sensitive Plant per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink		5	(<i>Mimosa</i> .) Pretty and curious.
4460	Silene Armeria	1 2	hA	red	1	5	(Catch-Fly.) Bright colored free- flowering annuals suitable for rock-work or open border. <i>S.</i> <i>pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.
4461	—alba			white		5	
4462	—Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
4463	orientalis		hP	rose	2	5	
4464	pendula		hA	red	1	5	
4467	—ruberrima			rose		5	
4468	—Mixed			mixed		5	
4470	Smilacina racemosa	2	hP	pa.yel.	2	10	Clustered "Solomon's Seal."
4475	Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum aspara-</i> <i>goides</i>) per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10	For table and house decorations. Fine for florists.
	Snaptadragon—						
4480	Delila, carmine and white	2	thP	c. & w.	1½	5	The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The Tom Thumb strain is admirably adapted for bedding, being very dwarf and free-flowering. Light
4483	Galathee, crimson and white			cr. & w.		5	
4485	Striped			strip.		5	
4488	Firefly, scarlet and white			s. & w.		5	
4492	White			white		5	
4493	Yellow			yel.		5	
4495	Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
4497	Fine Dwarf Mixed 50c.				¾	5	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
82 ½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4498	Snapdragon , continued— Tom Thumb Mix'd. per oz., \$1. Collections , including— 12 vars. Snapdragon, Finest Tall	2	thP	mixed	½	5	soil, well enriched with manure, is most suitable for them.
	6					50 30	
4500	Sphenogyne speciosa	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annuals.
4502	Spiræa ariæfolia	2	hS	white	3	10	Beautiful shrubs; flower profusely.
4504	Aruncus	1 2	hP		3-4	10	
4507	Spraguea umbellata	2 3	hhA	rose	½	25	Fine for rock-work or edges of flower beds.
4508	Stachys lanata	3	hP	strip.	2	5	Silver-leaved, fine perennial.
4509	Statice Bonduelli	2	gP	yel.	1½	5	Sea Lavender; beautiful for winter bouquets.
4514	incana hybrida		hP	mixed	1	5	Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4515	sinuata	2 3	gP	blue	1	5	
4516	candidissima			white		5	
4518	Stenactis speciosa		hP	purple	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
4520	Stephanophyllum longifolium		hhP	scar.	1½	25	An acanthaceous plant, with bright colored flowers.
4525	Stevia serrata	2	gP	flesh		10	Fine for bouquets; scented.
Stocks (German Ten-Weeks)—							
4528	Dwarf Snowflake Forcing	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	<i>(Mathiola.)</i> These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties. Unsurpassed for bedding, massing, edging or pot culture, being very free and long bloomers, and of much diversity and brilliancy of color. They are also very attractive in form and richly fragrant. The double white sorts are largely used in summer for bouquets and floral work. In this latitude, Stocks should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots or shallow boxes in a frame or in the house; and when an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high; this should be done before or during showery weather. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more compact and dwarf habit. Stocks do well sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May.
4529	White Dresden Perpetual					25	
4530	"Cut-and-Come-Again," oz., \$3				1½	10	
Dwarf Large-flowering—							
4531	—White per oz., \$4				1	10	
4532	—Canary Yellow			yel.		10	
4533	—Crimson per oz., \$4			crim.		10	
4534	—Chestnut			brown		10	
4535	—Blood Red			blood		10	
4536	—Carmine			car.		10	
4537	—Rose			rose		10	
4538	—Light Blue per oz., \$4			l. blue		10	
4539	—Shining Purple Carmine			d. red		25	
4539a	—Mixed per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
4540	Giant Perfection, White			white		25	
4541	—Mixed per oz., \$4			mixed		10	
4542	Wallflower-leaved, White			white		10	
4543	—Crimson			crim.		10	
4544	—Mixed per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
4545	Dwarf German Bouquet					10	
4546	—Mixed per oz., \$2.50					10	
4547	Ordinary Mixed. 1.00				1½	5	
Stocks (Autumnal, etc.)—							
4548	Intermediate White	2 3	hhB	white		25	
4549	—Crimson			crim.		25	
4550	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4551	Emperor Large-flowering, White			white		25	
4552	—Crimson			crim.		25	
4553	—Mixed			mixed		25	
4554	Brompton Scarlet Winter			scar.		25	
4556	—White Winter			white		25	
4558	—Mixed Winter			mixed		10	
4560	Dwarf Crimson Bouquet Winter			crim.		25	
4562	Queen, Purple			pur.		5	
4564	—White			white		5	
4567	—Scarlet			scar.		5	
4573	—Mixed			mixed		5	

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.

We invite special attention to the collections here offered; they contain only the very choicest varieties.

GERMAN TEN-WEEKS.			
24 Dwarf German		\$1 25	8 Tree or Giant \$0 65
18 " "		1 00	6 " " 50
12 " "		75	8 Giant Perfection 60
8 " "		50	6 " " 50
6 " "		40	8 Wallflower-leaved 60
12 Large-flowering Emperor		85	6 " " 50
6 " "		50	6 Dwarf Perpetual 40
12 Dwarf Bouquet		75	
6 " "		40	
24 " Large-flowering		1 50	
18 " "		1 25	
12 " "		85	
8 " "		60	
6 " "		50	
10 Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering		60	
6 " "		50	

AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.

8 Intermediate German	60
6 " "	50
4 East Lothian Autumn	40
12 Fine Winter	80
8 " "	60
6 " "	50
6 Dwarf Bouquet Winter	50
6 Corcadeau Winter	50

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.						cts.	
4573a	Styrax Japonica	1	hS	white	6	10	Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries. Fine. <i>(Centaurea.)</i> Pretty border annuals, with fragrant flowers.
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple.	2 3	hA	pur.	1 1/2	5	
4577	White			white		5	
4580	Yellow			yel.		5	
4582	Mixed			mixed		5	
Sunflower (Helianthus)—							Derives its name from the popular supposition that its large heads of flowers follow the sun in its course. Showy for backgrounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds. The large flowers are very rich and effective. No. 4589 has silvery foliage and very handsome small flowers.
4583	Single Russian . . . per oz., 10c.	3		yel.	5	5	
4584	Single "Oscar Wilde"					5	
4585	—Primrose-colored					5	
4586	macrophyllus giganteus					5	
4588	cucumerifolius (cucumber-l'v'd.)	2 3			3	5	
4589	argophyllus, "Texas Silver Queen"	3			4	5	
4590	California Double . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3		d. y.	2-5	5	
4591	Globe-flowered Double " 20c.	3		yel.	3	5	
4592	Green-centered Double " 20c.			y. & gr.		5	
4593	Dwarf Double " 20c.	2 3		yel.		5	
4594	—Variegated foliage	3		var.		5	
4597	Swainsonia atrococcinea		gP	red	2	25	
Swan River Daisy							See <i>Brachycome</i> .
Sweet Peas							See page 106.
4598	Sweet William, Mixed, p'r oz., 25c.	2 3	hP	mixed	1 1/2	5	<i>(Dianthus barbatus.)</i> A very popular free-flowering favorite, producing large heads of beautiful colored flowers. Very effective for bedding.
4598a	Pure White			white		5	
4598b	Auricula-flowered			mixed		5	
4598c	Dunnetii			d. crim.		5	
4600	Double Mixed			mixed		5	
Collection, including 6 varieties Sweet William						30	
4602	Tacsonia Van Volxemii		gP	scar.	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4605	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yel.	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607	signata pumila	2 3	hA			5	
4610	Tassel Flower, Scarlet	2		scar.	2	5	<i>(Cacalia.)</i> These are pretty annuals, with neat flowers.
4612	Orange			orange		5	
4613	Mixed per oz., 50c.			mixed		5	
4614	Thalictrum Cornuti		hP	w. & yel.	3	10	Tall Meadow Rue.
4615	Torenia Fournieri	2 3	tA	pur.	1	25	For borders and baskets. 4615b is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 4615 is fine for pots.
4615a	—"White Wings"			white		25	
4615b	Bailloni			yel.		25	
4616	Trachelium caeruleum	2	thP	blue	1 1/2	5	Very showy when in flower.
4617	Tradescantia angulosa	3	gP		1	10	Interesting plant.
4618	Trifolium suaveolens	2	hP	pur.	trai	5	An ornamental clover.
4618a	Trillium grandiflorum			white	1/2	10	Large white Trillium.
4619	Tritoma uvaria	2 3	hhP	or. red	3	10	Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.
4620	corallina			scar.	2	25	
4621	MacOwani			r. & yel.	1 1/2	25	
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2		white	1	5	Pretty for rock-work.
4624	Valeriana alba	1 2	thB		3	5	Fine border plants; sweet-scented flowers.
4626	rubra			red		5	
4627	Mixed			mixed		5	
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Pretty.
4630	Venus' Looking-glass . oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	1/2	5	<i>(Specularia.)</i> Pretty; good edging plant.
4633	White			white		5	
4635	Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes linifolia)	2			1	5	A handsome border flower, easily grown.
Verbena hybrida—							All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.
4637	Scarlet	2 3	hhP	scar.	trai.	10	
4640	Scarlet Defiance					10	
4641	Blue Black, white eye			bl. & w.		10	
4643	candidissima (pure white)			white		10	
4644	auriculæflora			mixed		10	
4646	Italica striata			strip.		10	
4648	cærulea			b. b.		10	
4649	Mixed per oz., 75c.			mixed		5	
4650	Finest Mixed per oz., \$1.50					10	
4651	Mammoth Mixed 3.00					25	
Collection, incl'g 6 vars. Verbena						50	
4652	Verbena (Aloysia) citriodora		gP	white	3	10	Lemon Verbena; scented leaves.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4652a	<i>Vernonia fasciculata</i>	2	hP	pur.	4	10	"Iron Weed." Large heads of handsome purple flowers.
4653	<i>Veronica Virginica</i> . . . . .	.	.	white	3	10	Pretty for border; fine colors.
4653a	Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	½	10	
4654	<i>Vicia Gerardii</i>	2 3	hA	violet	4	10	Pretty pea-shaped flowers.
4657	<i>Vinca alba</i> (pure white) . . . . .	.	tP	white	.	10	Fine for conservatory, parlor windows, and border or beds; very pretty.
4662	rosea . . . . .	.	.	rose	.	10	
4663	—alba . . . . .	.	.	ro.&w.	.	10	(Violz.) All have great beauty and fragrance. The seed takes a long time to germinate.
4665	<i>Violets</i> , Sweet-scented	1 2	.	blue	½	10	
4667	The Czar . . . . .	.	.	white	.	10	Fine and early flowering. See Violets.
4669	White . . . . .	.	.	white	.	10	
4673	<i>Viola cornuta</i> , Purple Queen . . . . .	.	.	pur.	.	10	Fine and early flowering. See Violets.
4674	—Mauve Green . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	
4675	—alba . . . . .	.	.	white	.	10	(Malcolmia maritima.) Early-flowering and fine.
4677	<i>Virginian Stock</i> . . per oz., 20c.	.	hA	red	1	5	
4678	White . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5	
4678a	Crimson King . . . . .	.	.	crim.	.	5	
4679	<i>Viscaria elegans picta</i>	2 3	.	sc.&w.	1½	5	Abundant blooming hardy annuals, very effective in massing. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light, rich loam.
4680	oculata . . . . .	.	.	rose	¾	5	
4680a	—cerulea . . . . .	.	.	blue	.	5	
4681	—alba . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5	
4681a	—Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	5	
4681b	Mixed . . . . .	.	.	.	1	5	
4682	<i>Wallflower</i> per oz., 50c.	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	
4684	Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	5	
4686	German Double . . . . .	.	.	.	.	10	(Cheiranthus cheiri.) Favorite sweet-scented flowers, of fine colors; useful as spring bedders.
	Collections of Wallflower, including						
	12 vars. Double German					1 00	
	8 " " " "					80	
	6 " " " "					65	
4688	<i>Whitlavia grandiflora</i> , p' oz., 40c.	.	hA	pur.	.	5	Pretty bell-shaped flowers; free-flowering.
4689	—alba . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5	
4692	<i>gloxinioides</i> . . . . .	.	.	b.&w.	.	5	Seeds are very curious.
4693	<i>Worms</i>	2 3	.	scar.	1	5	
4694	<i>Wigandia Vigieri</i> . . . . .	.	tP	red	4	10	Fine tropical leaves.
4696	<i>Yucca baccata</i> . . . . .	.	hhP	gr.wh.	3	10	Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropical garden, with numerous large white flowers.
4701	brevifolia . . . . .	.	.	.	15	10	
4703	gloriosa . . . . .	.	.	.	4	10	
4705	Whipplei . . . . .	.	.	.	2	10	
	<i>Zinnia</i> , Double—						
4707	Tall Carmine . . . per oz., 40c.	.	hA	car.	.	5	
4707a	—Crimson . . . . .	.	.	crim.	.	5	
4708	—Flesh-colored . . . . .	.	.	flesh	.	5	
4708a	—Lilac . . . . .	.	.	lilac	.	5	
4709	—Purple . . . . .	.	.	pur.	.	5	
4709a	—Rose . . . . .	.	.	rose	.	5	
4710	—Scarlet . . . . .	.	.	scar.	.	5	
4710a	—Violet . . . . .	.	.	violet	.	5	
4711	—White . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5	
4712	—Yellow, Sulphur . . . . .	.	.	yel.	.	5	
4713	—Golden . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
4714	—Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	5	
4714a	—Pompon . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
4715	—Large Robust . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
4716	Dwarf Crimson . . . . .	.	.	crim.	1½	5	
4716a	—Purple . . . . .	.	.	pur.	.	5	
4717	—Salmon . . . . .	.	.	salmon	.	5	
4718	—Scarlet . . . . .	.	.	scar.	.	5	
4718a	—Variegated Foliage . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
4719	—White . . . . .	.	.	white	.	5	
4719a	—Yellow, Sulphur . . . . .	.	.	yel.	.	5	
4720	—Golden . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	
4720a	—Mixed . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	5	
4721	—Tom Thumb Mix,d . . . . .	.	.	.	½	10	
4721a	—White . . . . .	.	.	white	.	10	
4722	—Haageana, Double . . . . .	.	.	yel.	1	10	
4723	—Gen. Jacqueminot . . . . .	.	.	d. red	.	10	
4723a	—Double Curled and Crested . . . . .	.	.	mixed	.	10	
	Collections of Zinnia, including—						
	to vars. Beautiful Double					50	
	6 " " " "					40	
	8 " Dwarf Double					50	
	6 " " " "					40	
4724	<i>Zygadenus elegans</i>	2	hP	white	1	25	Wax-like flowers.



BALSAM PEAR.



THUNBERGIA.



TROPAEOLUM LOBBIANUM.



IPOMOEA LIMBATA.



MINA LOBATA.




BALLOON VINE.



COBÆA SCANDENS.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4725	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i>	2	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4726	<i>Apios tuberosa</i>	3	hP	"	6	5	Graceful twining perennial.
4727	<i>Aristolochia siphon</i>	2	"	br. & yl.	30	25	The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4728	<i>Asparagus verticillatus</i>	1	"	white	12	10	Very beautiful foliage.
4730	<i>Balloon Vine</i> . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w. & gr.	10	5	(<i>Cardiospermum</i> .) Very pretty.
4732	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	thP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	<i>Canary-bird Flower</i> , per oz., 50c	2 3	hhA	yel.	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4738	<i>Centrosema grandiflora</i>	1 2	hP	var.	6-8	25	"Butterfly Pea."
4750	<i>Clematis flammula</i>	"	"	white	15	5	} Virgin's Bower; very fragrant. For other sorts, see Tree Seeds.
4752	<i>paniculata</i>	2 3	"	"	8-40	5	
4758	Large-flowering hybrids	"	"	mixed	var.	10	
4764	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	"	hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conser-
4766	— <i>alba</i>	"	"	white	"	10	
4768	<i>Cobæa scandens</i> . . . per oz., 75c.	"	thP	pur.	20	10	Rapid growing. Start in the house.
4774	<i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>	"	hhA	gold	5	10	} Pretty and fine for baskets, ex-
4776	<i>major</i> (Morning Glory) oz., 15c.	"	hA	mixed	10	5	
4780	<i>Mauritanicus</i>	"	hP	blue	trai.	10	
	<i>Cypress Vine</i>						See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> .
4782	<i>Dolichos Lablab</i> . . . per oz., 15c.	"	gP	pur.	10	5	} (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid grow-
4784	— <i>alba</i> 15c.	"	"	white	"	5	
4785	<i>gigantea</i>	"	"	"	"	5	
4786	— <i>Mixed</i> per oz., 15c.	"	"	mixed	"	5	
4790	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	3	thB	red	3	5	} French (Bush) Honeysuckle.
4792	— <i>album</i>	"	"	white	"	5	
4795	<i>Humulus Japonicus</i>	"	tA	green	15-20	10	} Climbing Hop. 4796 has beauti-
4796	— <i>variegatus</i>	"	"	"	"	25	
4798	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i> . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hA	scar.	10	5	} These are very beautiful free
4800	— <i>lutea</i> 25c.	"	"	yel.	"	5	
4807	<i>Horsfallii</i>	"	tP	rose	15	25	
4808	<i>hederacea grandiflora</i>	"	tA	blue	"	5	
4810	— <i>marmorata</i>	"	"	mar.	"	5	
4812	<i>Nil</i>	"	"	pur.	"	5	
4814	<i>limbata</i> per oz., 20c.	"	"	v. & w.	5	5	
4816	<i>Mexicana grandiflora alba</i>	3	"	white	15	10	
4820	<i>bona nox</i> (Good Night) per oz., 20c.	2 3	"	"	"	5	
4822	<i>hybrida</i> , "Heavenly Blue"	"	"	blue	10	25	
4824	<i>Learii</i>	"	gP	v. b.	15	25	
4826	<i>rubro-cerulea</i>	"	"	b. r.	8	10	
4828	— <i>alba</i>	"	"	white	"	10	
4835	<i>Quamoclit</i> (Cypress Vine)	"	"	"	"	"	
4836	— <i>White</i> per oz., 30c.	"	tA	scar.	10	5	} <i>I. Quamoclit</i> is the well known
4836a	— <i>Rose</i> 30c.	"	"	white	"	5	
4837	— <i>Mixed</i> per oz., 30c.	"	"	rose	"	5	
4838	<i>Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine</i> " 30c.	"	"	mixed	"	5	
4840	<i>sinuata</i>	"	tP	scar.	"	5	
	<i>Collection</i> , including 12 varieties			white	"	50	} Cypress Vine; has very beauti- ful, bright flowers, and is de- servedly popular.
4845	<i>Kennedyæ Comptoniana</i>	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	
4854	<i>Marryatæ</i>	1 3	"	scar.	4	25	
4855	<i>rubicunda</i>	1 2	"	d. red	"	25	
	<i>Lathyrus</i> —						
4882	<i>White Everlasting Pea</i>	2	hP	white	8	10	} See also Sweet Peas, page 106.
4883	<i>Scarlet</i> " " " oz., 50c.	"	"	scar.	"	5	
4884	<i>Blue Lord Anson's</i> " " 15c.	1 3	"	blue	6	5	
4885	<i>White</i> " " " 15c.	"	"	white	"	5	
4886	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i>	2 3	tP	d. ro.	8	10	Trumpet-shaped flowers.
4888	<i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i>	1 3	thP	pur.	10	10	} Abundant bloomers, and very de-
4890	<i>Barclayana</i>	"	"	bl. & w.	"	10	
4892	<i>alba</i>	"	"	white	"	10	
4894	<i>Emeryana rosea</i>	"	"	rose	"	10	
4895	<i>purpurea grandiflora</i>	"	"	pur.	"	10	
4900	<i>Mixed</i>	"	"	mixed	"	10	
4901	<i>Mina lobata</i>	"	tA	wh. & r.	15	10	Curious; free bloomer; fine.
	<i>Moon Flower</i>						See <i>Ipomœa Mex. grandiflora alba</i> .


NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
32- ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Nasturtium (Tall)—						cts.	
4902	Blood Colored . . . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	d. red	5	5	(Tropæolum majus.) Very good for screens or stone walls; all are very showy in flower, and desirable acquisitions to gardens.
4903	Orange 15c.			orange		5	
4904	Yellow 10c.			yel.		5	
4905	Scarlet 15c.			scar.		5	
4906	Schillingi, bright yel. . . 15c.			o. yel.		5	
4910	Scheuerianum 15c.			spot.		5	
4910a	—coccineum 15c.			scar.		5	
4911	Schulzi 15c.					5	
4911a	Edward Otto 15c.					5	
4912	hemisphaericum 15c.			orange		5	
4912a	Roeglianum 15c.			pur.		5	
4912b	Mixed 10c.			mixed		5	
Collections, including—							
12 vars. Nasturtium, Tall						50	
8 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "						40	
4912c	Passiflora cœrulea		hhP	blue	10	10	Called "Passion Flower"; resembles the flowers in appearance presented at Calvary.
4914	gracilis			white		10	
4914a	incarnata			pink	25	10	
4915	Phaseolus Caracalla			lilac	5	10	Curious, fragrant flowers.
4915a	Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides) per oz., 75c.		gP	white	6	10	Extensively used for floral decorations; very pretty foliage.
4916	Thunbergia alata		hhA	bff.&d.	5	5	Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them. Thrive best in a rich compost of fibrous loam and sand.
4918	—alba			white		5	
4920	—aurantiaca			orange		5	
4922	—Bakeri			white		5	
4924	—Fryeri			orange		5	
4926	—sulphurea			sul.		5	
4928	—intus alba			p. yel.		5	
4930	—Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
4932	Tropæolum Canariense , oz., 50c.			yel.	10	5	
4936	Lobbianum Brilliant 25c.			d.scar.	6	5	The Canary-bird Flower.
4938	—Crystal Palace 30c.			br. red		5	
4940	—Asa Gray (new) 30c.			white		10	
4944	—Queen Victoria 25c.			scar.		5	
4945	—Fulgens 30c.					5	
4946	—Lucifer 30c.					5	
4948	—Spitfire 25c.					5	
4949	—Crown Prince of Prussia . 30c.			blood		5	
4950	—Lilli Smith 30c.			cr. sc.		5	
4951	—Mixed 20c.			mixed		5	
4954	pentaphyllum		tgP	o. & y.	5	10	These are very beautiful improved Nasturtiums of most brilliant colors. Fine for either the conservatory or outdoor decoration. Thrive in light, rich soil. See also Nasturtium. Nos. 4954 and 4956 should be grown in pots.
4956	tricolorum			o. & p.		25	
Collections, including—							
12 vars. Tropæolum Lobbianum						50	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "						30	

SWEET PEAS (LATHYRUS ODORATUS).

These exceedingly beautiful, and fragrant hardy annuals are now most popular. Seed may be sown either in the autumn or early in the spring. All 5 cents per packet, except where otherwise noted.

	Per oz.		Per oz
Adonis. Carmine	\$0 15	Miss Hunt. Carmine-salmon and soft pink, pkt., 5c.	
Alba Magnifica. Pure white	15	Mrs. Eckford. White, shaded crimson, pkt., 5c.	
Apple-Blossom. Bright pink and blush	15	Mrs. Gladstone. Delicate pink with blush wings	15
Black Purple and Striped. either var.	15	MRS. SANKEY. Purest white, most perfect form; largest size and most profuse bloomer	20
Boreation. Bronze-crimson and purple	15	Orange Prince. Bright orange-pink	20
Butterfly. White and lilac	15	Painted Lady. Rose and white	15
Captain Clarke. Tricolor	15	PRIMROSE. Pale primrose yellow; novel	20
Captain of the Blues. Bright purple and pale blue	15	Princess Beatrice. Fine rose	20
Cardinal. Crimson-scarlet	15	Princess of Wales. White, blue striped	15
Dark Red.	15	Queen of the Isles. Scarlet, white and purple	20
Delight. White, tinted rose	20	Red Striped	15
Dorothy Tennant. Dark mauve . per pkt., 5c.		Senator. Choicest, creamy white . . per pkt., 5c.	
Duchess of Edinburgh. Scarlet and rose	15	Splendor. Bright rose, flushed crimson	15
Empress of India. Rosy pink and white	20	The Queen. Pink, with mauve wings	15
Emily Henderson. White per pkt., 15c.	50	Vesuvius. Dark red, fine	15
Fairy Queen. White and rose	20	Violet Queen per pkt., 5c.	
Her Majesty. Beautiful soft, rosy pink . per pkt., 5c.		White	15
Indigo King. Maroon, shaded bronze-purple	15	Mixed per lb., 60c.	10
Invincible Blue, Carmine, Scarlet. either var.	15	Eckford's Splendid Mixed per lb., \$	15
Isa Eckford. Rosy pink, flushed carmine	20	COLLECTIONS of Sweet Peas—	
Light Blue and Purple	15	12 vars. Choicest sorts	\$0 50
Lemon Queen. Blush pink and lemon . per pkt., 5c.		12 " Eckford's New Hybrids	1 00
Lottie Eckford. Rose and white, edged blue	20	8 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	75
Miss Blanche Ferry. Pink and white	15	6 " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	60

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING VINES AND PLANTS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4964	Abobra viridiflora	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
	Balsam Pear and Apple						See Momordica, below.
4966	Benincasa cerifera . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10	Black wax-like gourd.
4968	Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa	2	..	red	5	10	Very ornamental.
4970	Coccinia Indica	2 3	..	..	6	10	Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
4972	Cucumis erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd) . . . . .	..	hhA	yel.	8	5	Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth Gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4973	acutangulus (Rag Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5	
4974	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	..	..	10	5	
4975	cylindrica . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5	
4976	grossulariaeformis (Gooseberry Gourd)	2	..	..	..	5	
4978	odoratissimus (Pomegranate Melon) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4980	perennis (very fine)	2 3	hhP	..	15	5	
	Cucurbita						See Gourds.
4981	Cyclanthera explodens	2	hhA	..	8	10	Curious.
4981a	Echinocystis lobata . . . . .	..	..	green	12	10	Wild Cucumber.
4981b	Epopepon vitifolius	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	Gourds —						
4982	Mock Orange	2	tA	yel.	15	5	Excellent for covering verandas or trellis work and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes.
4983	Egg-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5	
4984	Apple-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4986	Pear-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4987	Onion-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4988	Hercules' Club . . . . .	..	..	..	15	5	
4989	Sugar Trough . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4990	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4991	—Miniature . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4992	Powder-horn . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4993	Dipper . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
4994	Melopepo (Miniature) . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5	
4996	—Striped . . . . .	..	..	..	12	5	
4997	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	10-15	5	
	Collection, including 12 varieties—Gourds, small					50	
5007	Melothria scabra	3	hhA	l. b.	10	10	Tropical Vine.
5008	Momordica balsamina	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	The well-known Balsam Pear and Balsam Apple.
5009	involucrata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	
5010	charantia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5012	Elaterium . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	Squirting Cucumber.
5014	Mukia scabrella	3	..	..	..	10	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5018	Phaseolus multiflorus	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	Scarlet Runner Bean.
5020	Scotanthus tubiflorus	3	tP	white	..	25	Bears pretty fruit.
5022	Solanum , White Egg-Plant . . . .	..	tA	..	1	5	The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024	Scarlet Egg-Plant . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5	
5025	Striped Egg-Plant . . . . .	..	..	strip.	2	5	
5038	pseudo-capsicum nanum . . . . .	..	gP	white	1	10	
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid . . . . .	..	tA	bl.	2	10	
5042	robustum	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046	capsicastrum . . . . .	..	gP	..	2	10	
5047	Hendersoni . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	10	
5047a	Warszewiczoides . . . . .	..	..	white	3	10	
	Collection, including 6 varieties Solanum					45	
	Squirting Cucumber						See Momordica Elaterium.
5048	Trichosanthes colubrina	3	..	..	4	10	Snake Gourd. So called from the shape of its fruit.
5050	coccinea	2	..	yel.	..	10	
5052	palmata	3	..	white	..	10	
	Wild Cucumber						See Echinocystis lobata.



HELICHRYSUM BRACTEATUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA NANA COMPACTA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS.

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
*— ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5054	Acroclinium roseum	2	hhA	v. & ro.	1	cts. 5	Exceedingly graceful plants, with everlasting flowers; much used for winter decoration. The flower heads should be gathered when young if to be preserved.
5056	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5057	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5058	—Double Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
5059	—Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5060	Ammobium alatum	hhP	..	2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061	—grandiflorum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
5062	Gomphrena globosa	2 3	hA	red	1	5	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelors' Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5064	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5065	—violacea . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	5
5066	—carnea . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	5
5070	—striata . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
5071	—nana compacta . . . . .	..	..	v. red	½	5
5073	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1	5
5075	aurea superba . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
	Collection, including 6 vars. Globe Amaranths					30	
5076	Helichrysum bracteatum	yel.	2	5	"Eternal Flowers." All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward in a cool shed. Succeed best in a rich, loamy soil.
5078	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5079	—atrosanguineum . . . . .	..	..	d. red	1	5
5080	—atrococcineum . . . . .	..	..	d. scar.	..	5
5081	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
5082	—macranthum . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
5088	—monstrosum, Double . . . . .	..	..	mixed	2	5
5100	—Dwarf, Double . . . . .	..	..	..	½	5
	Collections Helichrysum, including 12 vars. Double					50	
	10 " "					45	
	8 " "					40	
	6 " "					30	
	6 " Dwarf					30	
5107	Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	yel.	1	10	Resemble Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5108	corymbiflorum . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5110	Rhodanthe maculata	2 3	..	r. & w.	..	10	Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
5115	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
5118	Manglesii . . . . .	..	..	r. & w.	½	10
5120	Xeranthemum annuum	2	hA	pur.	2	5	One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.
5122	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5125	—multiflorum . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	5
5126	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
5127	—superbissimum fl. pl. . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
	Collection, including 6 varieties Xeranthemum					30	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
* ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5128	* <i>Agrostis nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	cts. 5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130	<i>pulchella</i>					5	
5132	<i>minutiflora</i>					10	
5136	* <i>Andropogon argenteus</i>	3	hP		3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138	<i>Arundo Donax</i>				10	5	
5140	*—fol. variegata					10	} Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth; ornamental in habit.
5144	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA		3	5	
5150	<i>Briza geniculata</i>	2			1	5	} Quaking Grass. No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5152	<i>gracilis</i>					5	
5154	<i>maxima</i>				1½	5	
5158	<i>Brizopyrum siculum</i>				¾	5	} Dwarf species of Spike Grass. No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5160	<i>Bromus brizaeformis</i>		hP		2	5	
5162	<i>macrostachyus</i>					5	} Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
5164	<i>madritensis</i>					5	
5165	<i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i>		tP			25	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5166	<i>Chloris barbata vera</i>				1	5	
5168	<i>truncata</i>				¾	5	
5170	<i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i>		hA		1	5	} Pretty for edging. Job's Tears; so called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear-drop.
5172	<i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3			1½	5	
5174	<i>aurea brizina</i>					10	} Very fine grass.
5175	<i>Cryptopyrum Richardsonii</i>	2			2	10	
5175a	<i>Cynosurus elegans</i>		hP			5	} Handsome for bouquets.
5176	<i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA		1	5	
5176a	<i>corocana</i>					5	} Crab or Yard Grass. <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176b	<i>Indica</i>					5	
5178	<i>Elymus hystrix</i>		hP		4	5	} From the Crimea. Odd.
5180	<i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA		1	5	
5182	<i>amabilis</i>					5	} Love Grass. Pretty grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5183	<i>Abyssinica</i>					5	
5184	<i>maxima</i>					10	
5185	<i>suaveolens</i>					5	
5188	<i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP		10	5	} Plume Grass. A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5190	*—foliis variegatis					10	
5192	<i>Eulalia Japonica</i>				5	10	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5196	<i>Festuca glauca</i>				2	10	
5198	<i>Gymnothrix (Pennisetum) caudata</i>		tP			10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5202	<i>latifolia</i>				8	10	
5205	* <i>Gynerium argenteum</i>					5	} Pampas Grass. This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5207	*—fol. variegatum					10	
5207a	*—roseum					10	
5208	<i>jubatum</i>					10	
5212	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>		hA		2	5	} Squirrel-tail Grass.
5213	<i>Isolepis gracilis</i>				¾	10	
5216	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>				2	5	} Hare's-tail Grass.
5218	<i>Lasiagrostis argentea</i>		hP		3	5	
5225	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>		hA		4	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5226	<i>sulcatum</i>				3	10	



DRACÆNA INDIVISA LINEATA.



PHŒNIX CANARIENSIS.



ARECA BAUERI.



LATANIA BOROBNICA.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.



PANDANUS UTILIS.

25 varieties Grasses, Ornamental	\$0 75
12 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	50

PALM SEEDS.

		Pkt.	Per 100 seeds			Pkt.	Per 100 seeds
Areca lutescens	12 seeds,	\$o 25	\$1 25	Dracaena indivisa lineata	25 seeds,	\$o 10	\$o 25
" rubra	12 "	25	1 25	Geonoma Schottiana	8 "	25	2 50
" sapida	8 "	10	1 00	Kentia Belmoreana	12 "	25	1 50
Brahea edulis	4 "	25	5 00	" Forsteriana	12 "	25	1 50
" filifera (Washingtonia)	25 "	10	30	" Canterburyana (Um- brella Palm)	12 "	50	3 00
Caryota sobolifera	10 "	25	2 00	" Morei	10 "	50	4 00
Chamærops Canariensis	8 "	10	1 00	Latania Borbonica	12 "	10	50
" elegans argentea	12 "	25	1 25	Musa Ensete (Abyssinian Ba- nana)	10 "	25	2 00
" excelsa	25 "	10	30	Oreodoxa regia (Royal Palm)	8 "	10	1 00
" humilis	20 "	10	40	Pandanus utilis (Screw Pine)	15 "	25	1 25
Cocos australis	8 "	25	2 50	Phoenix Canariensis	12 "	10	60
" Bonnetii	8 "	25	2 50	" dactylifera (Date Palm)	12 "	10	50
" campestris	10 "	25	2 25	" reclinata	15 "	25	1 25
" plumosa	10 "	25	2 25	" rupicola	10 "	25	2 00
" flexuosa	10 "	25	2 25	" tenuis	8 "	10	1 00
" Weddelliana	8 "	25	2 50	Ptychosperma Alexandræ	12 "	25	1 50
Corypha australis (Cabbage Palm)	10 "	10	60	Scaevothria elegans	8 "	10	1 00
Dracaena australis	20 "	10	25	Thrinax argentea	12 "	25	1 25
" indivisa (per 1,000 seeds, 75 cts.)	50 "	10	15				

SOUTHPORT, CONN., *July 11th, 1892.*

Gentlemen—The Hollyhock plants from seed I bought of you two years ago are now in full bloom. They are a noble, brave and soul-thrilling sight, especially the large crimson variety. All are *very double*, as I desired them.

Yours truly,

CHAS. H. GRAY.

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<i>Gilia nivalis</i>	05	<i>Sedum cœruleum</i>	10
<i>rosea splendens</i>	05	<i>Silene pendula ruberrima</i>	05
	05	<i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	25
			10
			05

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New York.

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FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT.
Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans Broccoli Early Cabbage Early Cabbaget Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Egg Plant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato	Sow in Hot-Bed. Early Beans Early Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Cucumber Egg-Plant Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Tomato	Sow in Hot-Bed. Sweet Corn Cucumber Egg-Plant Melon Pepper Tomato	Sow in Open Ground. Artichoke Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber White Endive Kale Kohlrabi Leek Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Rhubarb Salsify Spinach Tomato Early Turnip All Herbs	Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beet Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cress Cucumber Endive Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Olera Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Squash Herbs	Sow in Open Ground. Beans Beet Carrot Sweet Corn Corn Salad Cress Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Nasturtium Olera Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash White Fr. Turnip Ruta-Baga	Sow in Open Ground. Beans, Bush Tuberous Chervil Corn Salad Cucumber Endive Lettuce Welsh Onion Early Peas Lettuce Mustard Winter Ra Spinach	Sow in Op. Cabbage Fennel Cauliflow Cold Fr Tuberous Corn, Sada Cress Siberium Lettuce
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